Dedicated to my husband Jim, whose great help, advice and encouragement have enabled this book to come to fruition, and to my daughters Lyn and Sue who inadvertently started me making teenage doll clothes nearly 20 years ago.

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Thanks to my husband Jim for designing and making the necessary accessories to add life to the tableau, to Georges Camera Store Brisbane for developing my photographs, and to the members of the Brisbane Doll Society for their faith in this project.

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Introduction

An interest in Australian history and historical costume, coupled with my love of dolls led to my husband carving for me a series of wooden dolls in the Grodnetal tradition. I designed the clothes and dressed each pair of dolls in the 'Panaroo Colonials Series' to represent facets of early Australian history. After a couple of years we found that carving these dolls was very time consuming and with the advent of the opening of our Doll and Toy Museum in Windsor, Brisbane, seven years ago we no longer had time for the intensive work involved and the concept was shelved.

When talking to various people about the Australian Bicentenary in 1988 I realised that most Australians are unaware of the wearing apparel worn by the average settler and Australian over the last two hundred years. If you have travelled overseas or had overseas visitors to stay with you, you probably have been asked the question "What is your Australian National Costume?" Unfortunately because Australia is still a young country where white settlement is concerned, and because our settlers and immigrants have come from many different countries there is no National costume.

I was recently asked this question during a radio interview and I remembered through my research that the Australian male was by far the most innovative of the species during the first century of Australian colonisation. A national costume for men almost emerged, and many variations can be found in old paintings, etchings and engravings over a period of forty years from 1810 till the late 1850s. The costume consisted of a pair of trousers of duck material (in the beginning discarded sails were often used), shirts of lighter weight duck (an extremely durable cloth for harsh conditions), a scarf knotted at the neck to absorb the sweat and a slightly domed hat, with a flat brim, rather like a boater that was plaited from leaves of the cabbage tree palm.

But oh dear! What would you use to represent the Australian woman's national dress. My research has shown that Australian women have led the world with the design and use of swimming costumes right from the old 'neck to knee' creations from as far back as the late 1870s. The mixed bathing issue on Sydney's public beaches last century, Annette Kellerman and her one piece bathing costume, Paula Stafford of Surfers Paradise who designed and introduced the famous 'Bikini' costume in the 1950s have all made their mark on the world of costume, but which one would you choose to represent Australia?

Having gained all this knowledge in the past while researching for the 'Panaroo Colonials' series I decided to rethink the original concept and came up with an idea that will help anyone interested in dressing dolls in Australian costume to create a fitting tribute to their forbears.

I wished to make the proposed series of dressed dolls a picturesque and co-ordinated tableau, therefore I had to choose a size and type of doll that was easily available to the general public. My thoughts reverted to the early 1960s when my two daughters (along with many other small girls) coerced their mother into making clothes for their teenage dolls. When my two daughters outgrew their teenage dolls I proceeded to dress their outcasts in old fashioned costume as well as in the mode of the day. The love of these dolls as a means of portraying the fashion of today and yesterday has never really died.

The teenage doll being the obvious choice, I went shopping in the various toy shops and department stores where I found that the vast majority of teenage dolls, both men and women, cheap and expensive, conform to a size which hasn't altered very much over the last twenty-five years. With my original idea having progressed from a series of thoughts to a concrete form, I sat down and finished my research, designed the patterns for the clothes, dressed this series of dolls in Australian costume, and now present the finished project, for you to construct your own tableau.

Many of the men's and women's costumes portrayed in this book are composite designs evolved from studying drawings, paintings and photographs applicable to each decade portrayed. Other dress ideas are available to any of you who wish to take the time to read and research at your local libraries, or to search out actual costumes that may be displayed in Museums or historic homes in your local area. You can then portray in miniature your own slice of local history.

I have designed the patterns for the clothing in this book as authentically as the size of doll will allow, but the costumes may also be embellished by keen needleworkers or those with an eye for absolute detail. The patterns to portray each decade are as simple as possible to give an overall effect, and easy enough so that they may be made by anyone handy with a needle.

The patterns could be used to make a colourful School Project, or by Libraries and Historical Societies, by Doll lovers and collectors, by anyone that has a love of history, and by those who may want to portray a facet or portion of their family tree using dolls as a medium.

I hope you the reader have as much fun and enjoyment making your own tableau of dolls, as I did in researching,

designing and dressing them, and in learning a little more about Australia's wonderful history and those staunch settlers and immigrants—the everyday ordinary Australians—who battled hardship, weather extremes and other adversities over the last two centuries and made this land of Australia what it is today.

Adapting the Patterns to Suit Other Dolls

As the patterns in this book have been designed to suit 'Barbie' and 'Ken' dolls made by 'MATTEL' who have so kindly supplied me with most of the dolls shown in the photographs, it is advisable to purchase dolls of this kind or shape if you want to use the patterns exactly as drawn.

If you have other dolls such as 'Sindy' the patterns can be easily adapted to fit. Thanks to the Queensland distributor I was able to try several of the designs on a modern 'Sindy' and I found that all that is needed is to alter your seams at the sides, shorten the waist and also the hems and the female clothes will fit.

On looking around several of the large toy suppliers I have found there are several male dolls that will fit into the male patterns.

I would suggest that you make a basic pair of trousers and shirt for the male and a basic pair of pantaloons, bodice and skirt for the female, and try these basic clothes onto any doll you are thinking of using for this set of clothes. You will then know if there are any alterations to make before cutting out the patterns for the decades you are going to portray.

General Sewing Instructions

For ease in understanding the way the dolls' clothes are constructed, general instructions are given for each of the basic parts of the various costumes portrayed throughout the book. Further precise instructions are given in each decade.

NOTE: Fabric glue has been used in many instances in the construction of hems to cut down on the thickness of fabric, and thus facilitate a better fit and appearance.

Men's' Trousers

The full size trousers of the last 200 years would have at first had a flap and button opening, followed by buttoned flies, and then by the use of a zipper. Unfortunately these do not scale down and are unavailable in the true scale to fit these dolls. To simplify the making of the trousers and to give a nice smooth finish to the front of the garment, the doll's trousers have been made with a closing at the back. As you read through the various sections of the book you will find that most of the men's trousers use a basic pattern. The exceptions such as the pegged top trousers of 1860 and the jodhpurs of this century are still constructed in the same way.

Method of Construction: Sew outside leg seams (if any). Sew any darts. Sew front seam. Sew to the marked triangle of back seam. Sew inside leg from bottom of leg through crutch to bottom of other leg. Leave inside out. Try on doll to check fit. Fold over at waist to correct waist level. Either herringbone-stitch hem edge or glue with fabric glue. Do same with hem of trouser leg. Turn right side out and finish, either by sewing back seam, or if you wish to undress doll, by fastening at waist with a small hook and eye or a 000 press-stud. True folded hems at waist and cuff will make the trousers very bulky. If you do wish to make trouser cuffs, cut trouser legs longer, glue hem and then fold over to right side and glue or tack in place.

Women's Pantaloons and Panties

The shape of women's pantaloons was basically the same for over a century. Lengths differed but the basic construction of the doll's garment stays the same. The major variation is the open crutch pantaloon introduced during the crinoline era, and is detailed in the 1860–1870 section.

Method of Construction: Sew outside leg seams. Sew front seam. Sew back seam (only to triangle in later decades). Turn up hem of leg at desired length. Attach trim such as lace or cloth frills. Gather if you wish to fit leg. Sew from bottom of one leg through crutch to bottom of other leg. Try on doll (still inside out) and check fit. Waist may be folded over and then gathered with double thread of cotton to fit waist of dolls. Turn right side out, place on doll and tie gathered thread with a bow. For later decades make waist as per trouser waist instructions.

Shirt 1788–1830

For the first three decades the men wore a very basic shirt with plain or fancy cuff and neck adornment. For the male dolls a basic all-in-one shirt has been designed to give this effect. The convict of 1788, and the Emancipists, probably would have worn the simple edition with the Rum Corp soldier perhaps wearing the more fanciful style with extra adornment.

Method of Construction: Cut out as one piece. Decide on collar and cuff treatment. First gather the shirt sleeve to fit the cuff. Sew lace etc. to right side of sleeve edge pointing towards shoulder. Sew one edge of cuff to right side of gathered sleeve, fold cuff over, form hem and handsew to underside of sleeve. Turn under front seam of shirt and herringbone or glue into place. Fold over collar and sew both ends. Turn rightside out. Gather neck edge to fit collar. (Lace etc. may be added now.) Sew as per cuff. Collar may fasten with a tied bow of thread or a hook and eye. Turn shirt inside out and sew from cuff to waist on each side. Hem waist edge with a very fine seam, herringbone stitch or glue to reduce thickness.

Shirt 1830–1980

Men's shirts have remained basically the same from 1820 to the present, with only minor variations to collar shape and sleeve treatment. Sometimes the front of the shirt was tucked or trimmed with rows of lace. Construction of the male doll's shirt remains almost constant.

Method of Construction: Sew shoulder seams. Gather sleeves to fit armholes and sew in place. Fold side edges of cuff. Leaving a small edge fold at each side, gather end of sleeves to fit cuff. Sew bottom right sides of sleeve and cuff together. Turn cuff over and handsew hem to inside. Turn inside out and sew sides from waist to just above cuff. Turn right side out and place on doll. Fold collar in half. Sew at both side edges. Turn collar right side out. Pin collar in place with front facing folded over with right sides together. (A small tuck may be needed at centre back of neck of shirt for a better fit.) Sew. Turn front facing right side out. Sew press studs in place on front of shirt to close, and also on cuffs. Sew small beads down front of shirt and at cuffs to act as buttons. Hem of shirt is treated the same as hem of first shirt.

Men's and Women's Jackets

The various jackets worn by both men and women have changed considerably over the last two hundred years, often greatly from one decade to another, but the basic construction principles remain the same. Exceptions are detailed in their particular section.

Methods of Construction: Sew shoulder seams. Gather sleeve to fit armhole and sew in place. Sew side seam from waist to end of sleeve. While inside out place on doll and turn sleeve up to length desired. Herringbone stitch or fabric glue in place. If separate front facing, sew up front edge right sides facing. Make collar as per basic shirt instructions and pin in position, right sides to right sides. Place facing over (right sides to right sides) and pin or tack in place. Sew collar. Hem jacket to length by using herringbone stitch or fabric glue. Sew press studs to close front of jacket if needed, remembering that a man's jacket closes left over right and a woman's jacket is right over left. Trim jacket to match illustrations or whatever you may wish.

Men's Shoes or Boots

Men have worn a variety of footwear over the last two hundred years, from buckled shoes to military and riding boots, from long boots on the gold fields (with the back of the knee cut out to facilitate bending) to the sports shoes of this decade. As it can be difficult to purchase

male doll's shoes to suit the various purposes, simple instructions to make the necessary footwear out of felt are given.

Methods of Construction: Oversew backseam. Pin sole into place. Oversew sole of shoe or boot to upper. Turn right-side out and carefully finger press all seams to flatten slightly. Shoes or boots can be placed directly on feet and trimmed to suit. If you wish, you can make socks out of finger bandage. Buy a finger bandage refill from your Chemist. Pull bandage up leg to desired length, cut off under foot leaving ¼" or 0.5 cm to oversew. These socks or stockings can be dyed various shades of brown by soaking in black tea or coffee. Top stripe ornamentation can be added with felt pens.

Women's Shoes

Like men's shoes they have varied greatly over the last two hundred years, from having practically no heel at all to the high heels of the 1950s. Because of the shape of many teenage dolls' feet it is rather hard to adhere to the exact nature of the shoe for each period. Shoes for female teenage dolls are fairly easily available, so with a little effort a shoe which can be adapted for the period concerned may be found.

Men's and Women's Hats

These alter over the decades, and are often peculiar to just that decade. Patterns for the hats are either given in each decade, or in the accessories section. For four decades the 'Cabbage Tree Hat' remained the basic wear for men, and to achieve this effect, they have been crocheted. The instructions are in the accessories section.

Methods of Construction for felt hats: Sew the two ends of the side together by oversewing. Sew brim to one edge of this piece and crown to the other. Turn right side out and finger press into shape. For extra shape make up a solution of 1 part P.V.A. glue to one part water and brush on inside of hat. This will firm the shape of the hat. If you wish to make a domed or flat hat of felt, look around home or school for a suitable shape to use as a hat mould. Cut a piece of felt much bigger than the hat required and place in a bowl of boiling water. Leave for a minute or so and take out of bowl with tongs. Place over shape, and when a little cooler but still very hot, gently squeeze and pull into shape. When shape is achieved with no wrinkles, bind with rubber bands to shape. If a brim is needed, prop this shape up with a small glass or other vessel, gently pull to shape and leave to dry. When dry use the P.V.A./water solution to stiffen. Trim with hatbands, feathers etc.

Women's Blouses or Bodices

Although women's fashions are always changing, the variations are often more noticable in the bodice, with the length, fullness and decoration playing a large role. Sleeves are another very important factor, and have varied greatly over the last two hundred years. Because of these variations, specific instructions for some sleeves are given, in the appropriate sections.

Methods of Construction of Women's bodices and blouses: Sew the shoulder seams. Gather sleeves to fit armholes. Decorate sleeves as desired. Sew collar, if applicable, like collar of man's shirt. Sew up side seam from waist to cuff. Hem cuff and bottom of blouse. If making a woman's dress, attach skirt as per following instructions.

Petticoats and Skirts

Because of the bulk that a separate petticoat and dress skirt would create, it is advisable, with patterns for dolls of this size, to sew the two together. Gather dress skirt to fit bottom of bodice, allowing for facings on both skirt and bodice. Tack or sew with large stitch (right sides together). Gather petticoat also, to fit waist, allowing for back facing. Stitch on top of skirt. Sew. Turn right side out. Stitch up the two back seams separately, and hem both garments to suit length. Decoration of hems can then be accomplished.

The Convicts 1788–1800

These two dolls have been dressed in costumes portrayed in old drawings of the early convicts. The early convicts were often transported to the colony of New South Wales for minor misdeeds. After six months or more at sea, their clothes would have had a faded and washed out look from having been washed in sea water, when washing was possible.

For this set of dolls use either faded looking materials, or cut their costumes from used clothing. The woman does not wear pantalets of any kind as they were not common apparel until the 1800s.

Convict male All clothes for this doll can be made as per general instructions.

Convict female Sew two jacket back skirts together at centre seam, then gather to fit jacket back. Construct jacket then as per general instructions. Chemisette is finely hemmed around all edges, then caught at waist on both sides. Lace may be added at neck if desired. Close at back with press studs. Finely hem around shawl. Gather skirt and petticoat together to fit waist, then these are sewn together and finished with bias binding (saves bulk). Sew up back edges separately of petticoat and skirt to within 1" (2.5 cm) of waist. Hem to suit. Mob Cap is finely hemmed all around, then gathering stitches are made where shown, and pulled in to fit head. Fasten off. Hat is made as per general instructions, using pattern in accessories section.

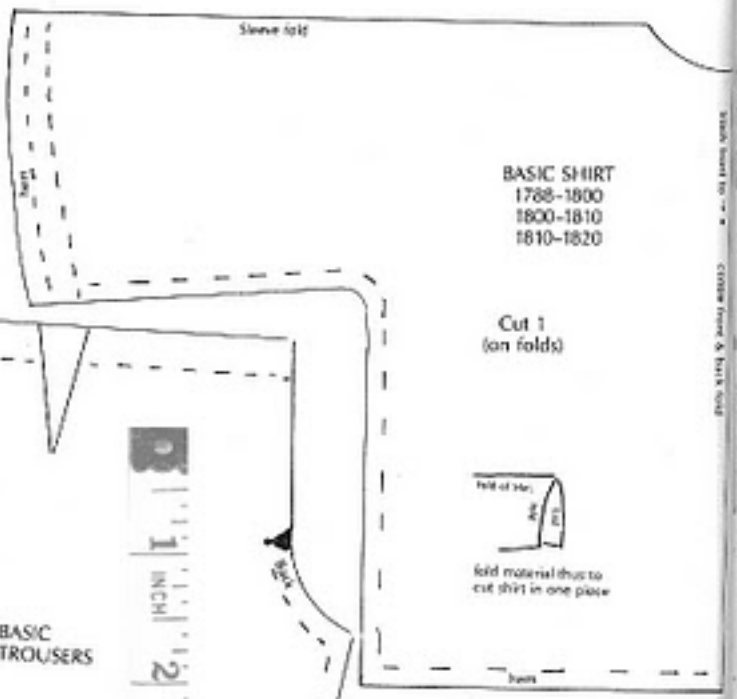
Pattern pieces needed:

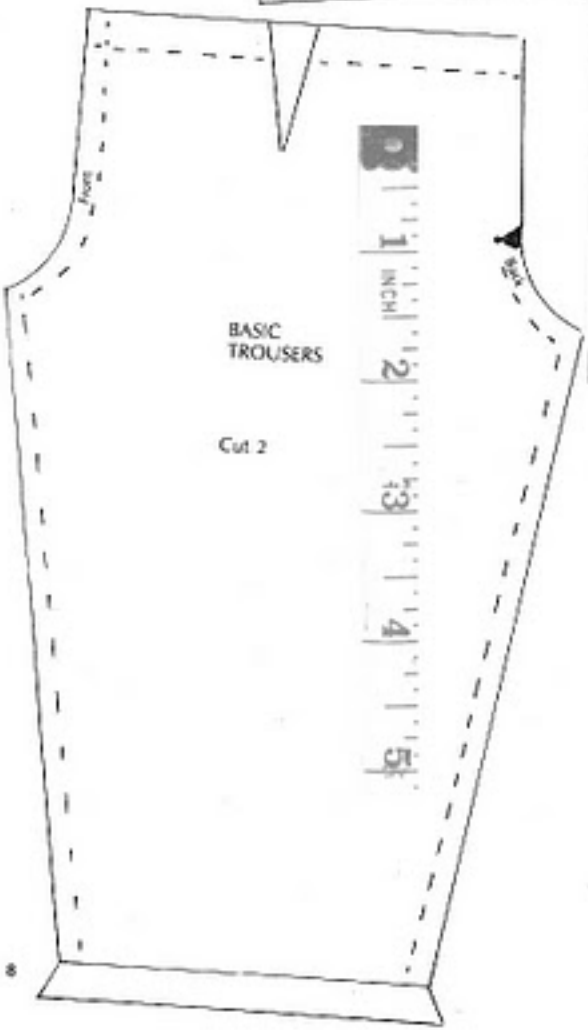
Male	*Female*
1 all-in-one shirt	1 chemisette
1 shirt collar	1 shawl
2 basic trousers	2 jacket fronts
2 waistcoat fronts	2 jacket front facings
2 waistcoat front facings	1 jacket back
1 waistcoat back	2 jacket back skirts
2 coat fronts	2 sleeves
2 coat front facings	1 petticoat
1 coat back	1 skirt
2 coat sleeves	1 mob cap (*see* 1800)
1 coat collar	1 hat crown—felt
1 hat crown—felt	1 hat side—felt
1 hat brim—felt	1 hat brim—felt
1 hat side—felt	
1 shoe sole—felt	
1 shoe upper—felt	

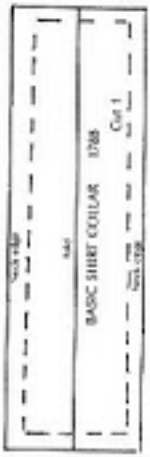
1. THE CONVICTS 1788-1800

2. THE CONVICTS female 1788-1800

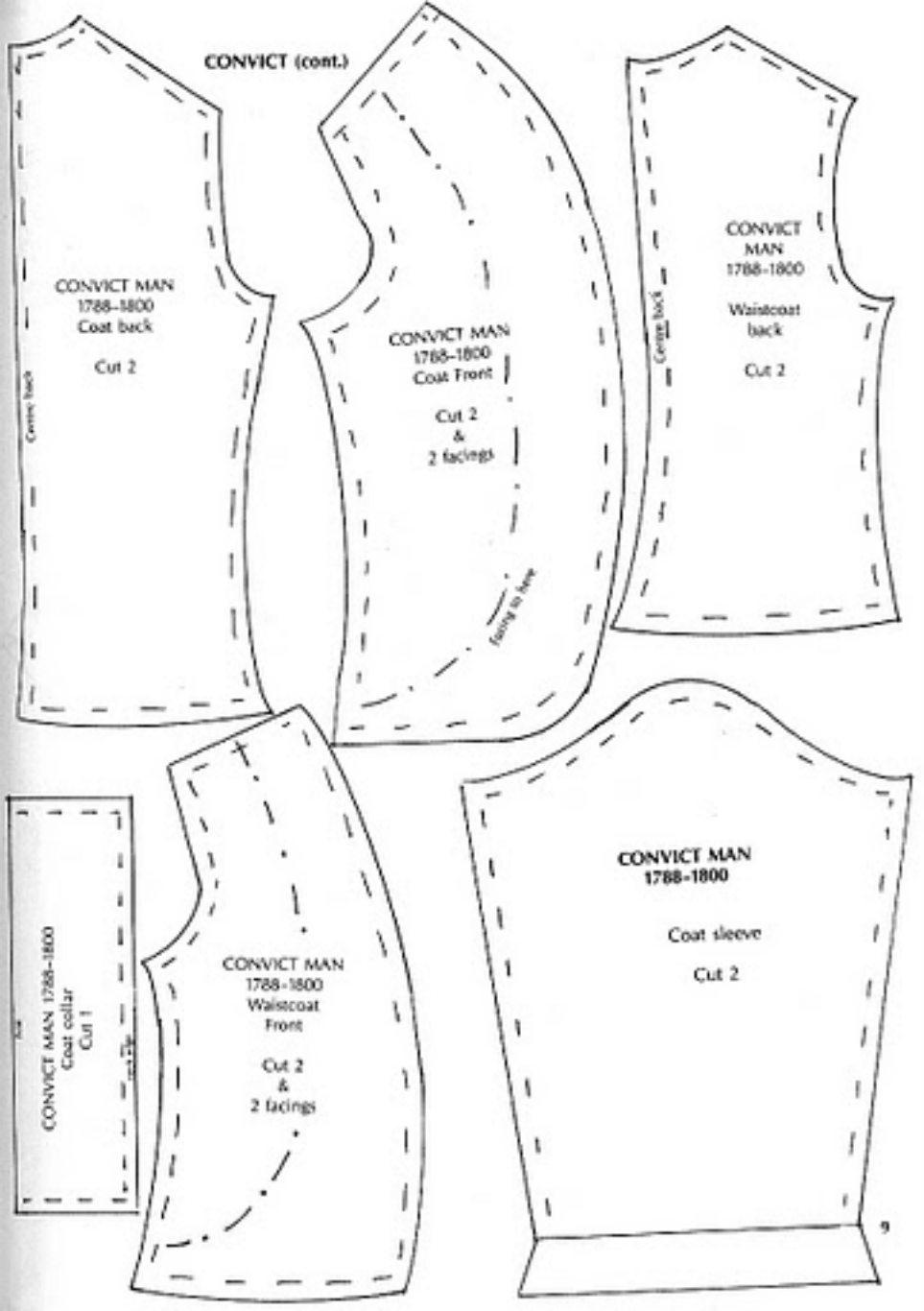
CONVICT MAN 1788–1800

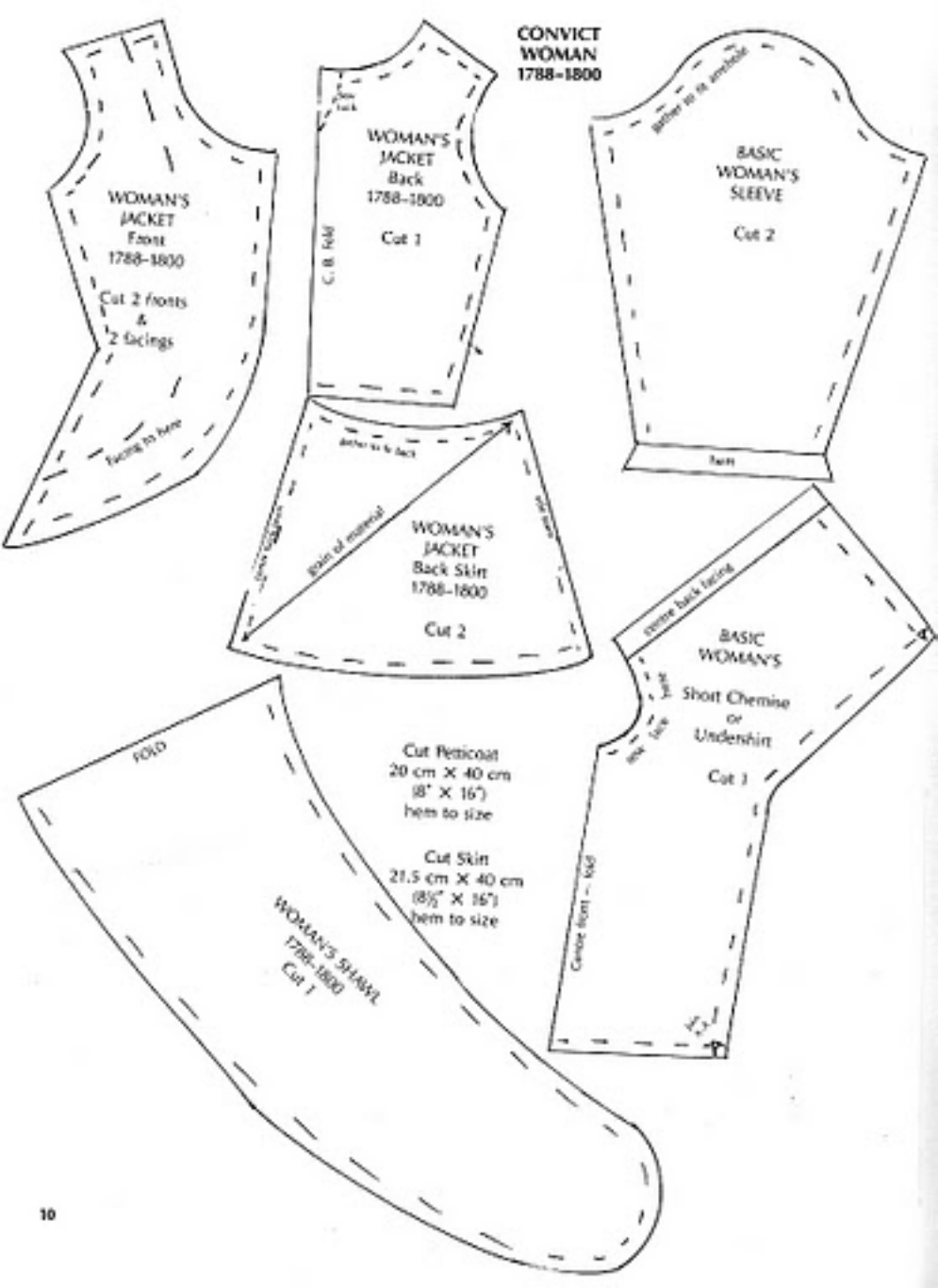






Collar detail
Tie collar together with heavy thread


CONVICT MAN
1788-1800
Coat back
Cut 2
Centre back
CONVICT MAN
1788-1800
Coat Front
Cut 2
&
2 facings
facing to here
CONVICT MAN
1788-1800
Waistcoat
back
Cut 2
Centre back
CONVICT MAN 1788-1800
Coat collar
Cut 1
CONVICT MAN
1788-1800
Waistcoat
Front
Cut 2
&
2 facings
CONVICT MAN
1788-1800
Coat sleeve
Cut 2


CONVICT WOMAN 1788–1800
WOMAN'S JACKET Front 1788–1800
Cut 2 fronts & 2 facings
Facing as here
WOMAN'S JACKET Back 1788–1800
Cut 1
C.B. fold
BASIC WOMAN'S SLEEVE
Cut 2
WOMAN'S JACKET Back Skin 1788–1800
Cut 2
grain of material
BASIC WOMAN'S Short Chemise or Undershift
Cut 1
Centre front – fold
Cut Petticoat 20 cm × 40 cm (8" × 16") hem to size
Cut Skin 21.5 cm × 40 cm (8½" × 16") hem to size
FOLD
WOMAN'S SHAWL 1788–1800 Cut 1

The Rum Corps 1800–1810

The male doll is dressed in the costume of a British soldier who was the main source of law and order in the young colony of New South Wales. During Governor Bligh's era the soldiers aided and abetted the use of rum as a monetary unit and this practice led to them being referred to as the 'Rum Corps'.

The female doll is dressed in the Napoleonic fashion so popular during this decade. The decorative ruff and the delicate cap were worn both during the afternoon and at night. This doll does wear pantalets—the original ones were often trousers borrowed from a male relation. It is on record that Governor Bligh's daughter, Mrs Putman, appeared in one of these flimsy dresses at a parade, and a pair of men's white trousers could be seen through the dress, scandalising the assembled crowd.

Rum Corps male Make shirt and trousers as per basic instructions; shirt in fine white lawn, trousers in cotton gaberdine. Jacket is made in red cotton material resembling wool with orange yellow facings. Join shoulders of jacket and set in sleeves; add epaulettes. Cuffs are added right sides facing, then folded and hemmed to inside. Cuff is then turned back over right side of jacket sleeve. Face front and back portions of jacket right sides to right sides, and after sewing turn right side out. Fold bottom points of coat to side seams and catch. Using hobby paints (used on plastic kits) paint decoration in white as shown on pattern. Close jacket with press studs and use appropriate size gold beads to represent buttons. After dressing doll, place gaiters on doll and gently pull to fit tightly over trousers. Sew in place and attach black buttons. Stitch undershoe strap to shoe. See Accessory section for Hat pattern and for badges etc.

Rum Corps female Make pantaloon as per general instructions. Gather front bodice to fit front lining (right sides together). Sew at neck and turn right side out. Sew shoulder seams. Sew gathering thread where shown on sleeve. Sew lace at wrist edge. Sew sleeve into armhole. Sew from wrist to waist on both side seams. Try bodice inside out on doll, and gently pull gathering stitches in sleeves to fit arms, making sure they will still slip over wrist. End off these gathering threads. Turn right side out. Gather bodice to fit waist, and do the same with skirt. Sew waist seam, right sides together. Sew back seam. Embroider or sew fancy brocade ribbon on skirt as decoration, hem to suit. Carefully stitch or glue very fine ribbon over all gathers. For neck adornment place the two lengths of lace together, with the straight edge of the lace just overlapping. Sew along this edge. Using a gathering stitch in three places pull lace up to fit neck. Neatly end off and sew together at back of neck. Make mob cap as per 1788 instructions, but attach gathered lace around brim edge of hat. Gather to fit head, and sew or glue a length of narrow ribbon over the gathers. Trim with bow.

Pattern pieces needed:

Male

1 all-in-one shirt
2 basic trousers
1 shirt collar
2 jacket fronts
2 jacket front facings
2 jacket backs
2 jacket back facings
1 collar
2 epaulettes
2 sleeves
2 cuffs
2 side gaiters—felt
2 half side gaiters—felt
2 half side gaiters with strap—felt
Shoes—as for 1788

Female

2 pantaloons (*see* 1810)
1 front bodice
1 front bodice lining
2 back bodice
2 sleeves
1 skirt
1 mob cap
1 neck frill

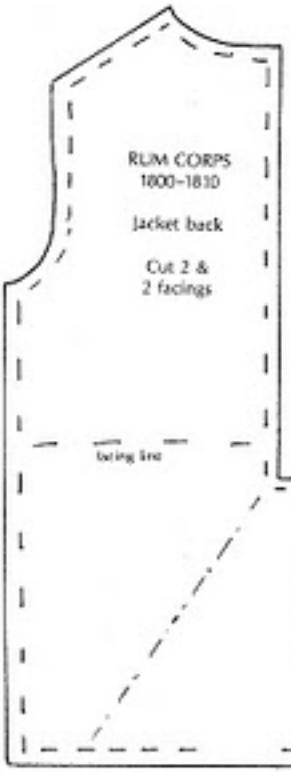
(*See* Accessories for patterns and directions for hat, musket, bayonet, cartridge case and webbing)

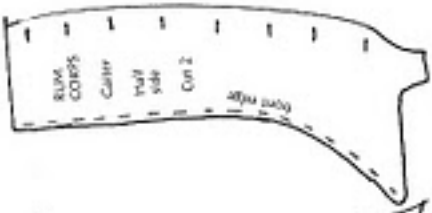
3. THE RUM CORPS wife 1800–1810

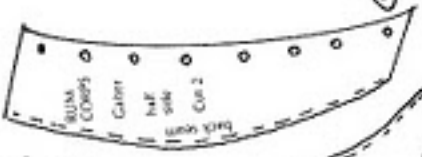
4. THE RUM CORPS 1800-1810

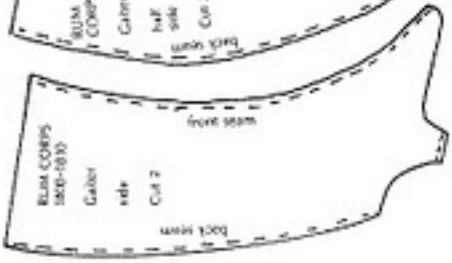
RUM CORPS
1800–1810

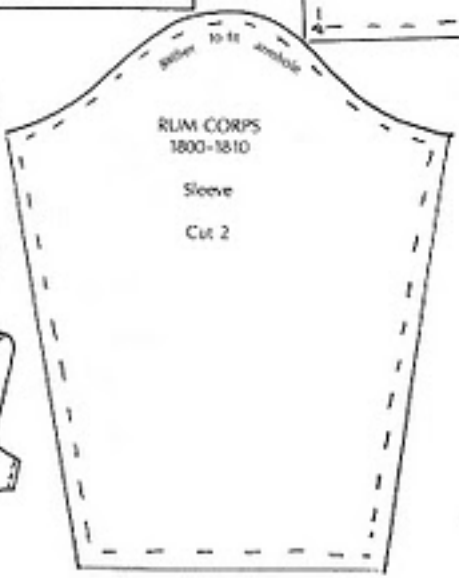
Shirt—use basic shirt from convict
Trousers—use basic trousers



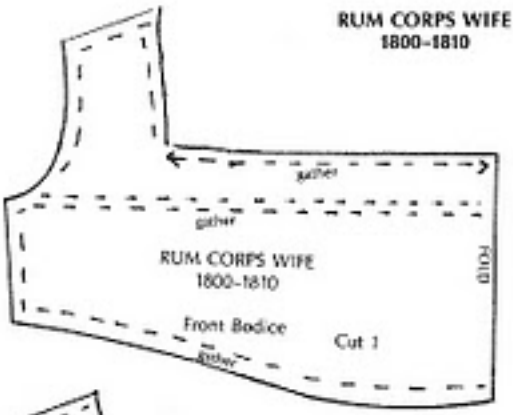




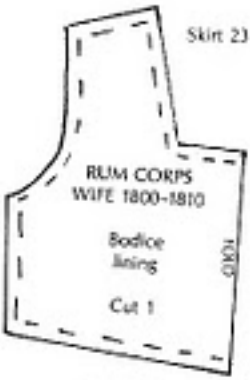




RUM CORPS WIFE
1800–1810

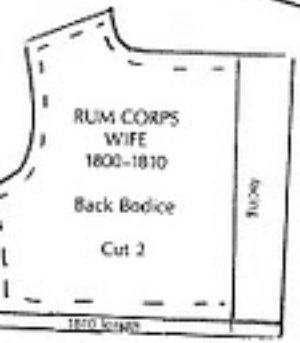


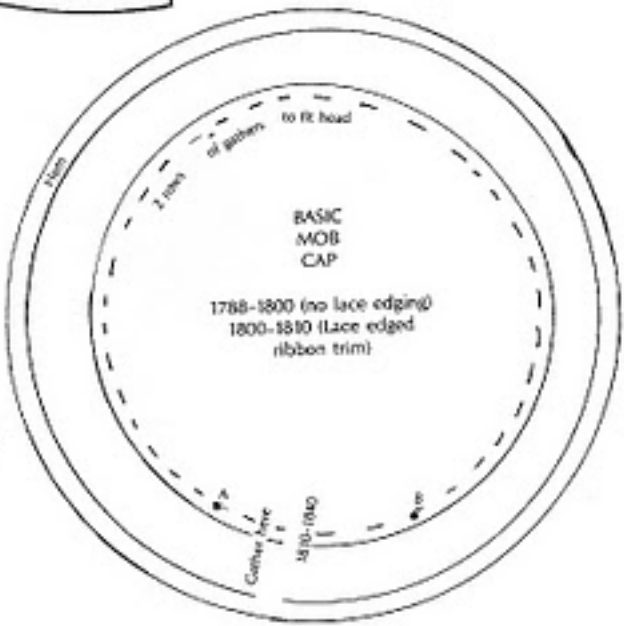
Skirt 23 cm × 40 cm (9" × 16")

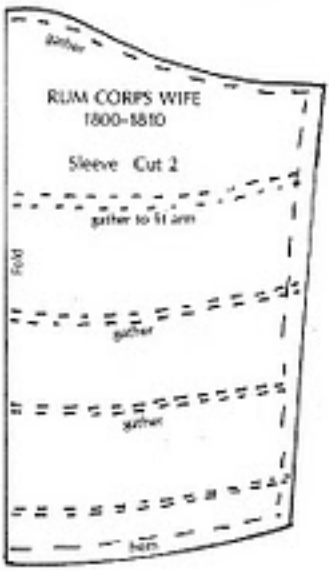


Pantaloons—
see Basic pattern 1810

Neck Frill
Lace 2.5 cm × 30 cm
(1" × 12")







The Emancipists 1810–1820

It was during the time of Governor Macquarie that many of the convicts gained their 'ticket of leave' or became freemen, and were thus able to farm land for themselves or to continue in the trades that they had before being convicted and transported to the young colony. The male doll is wearing an example of a farmer's smock, so popular in various counties of his far off homeland. His wife's dress is simpler, more decorous, and not so high waisted as the dresses of the previous decade.

Emancipist male Using general instructions make all-in-one shirt, trousers, boots and hat. Sew shoulders of smock. Repeat step with linings. With right sides together, sew front edge. Turn right side out. Overlap front edges and tack at bottom edge. Gather front skirt of smock to match joined fronts. Gather back skirt to match back bodice. Sew right sides together. Turn right sides out. Slip stitch lining in place. Sew sleeves into armholes.

Sew from sleeve hem to bottom of smock on both sides. Turn inside out, and hem sleeves and length of smock to suit. The top of the smock skirt may be gathered and smocked or just fancy stitched over the gathering threads. Sew collar in place, right sides together, slip stitch inside lining.

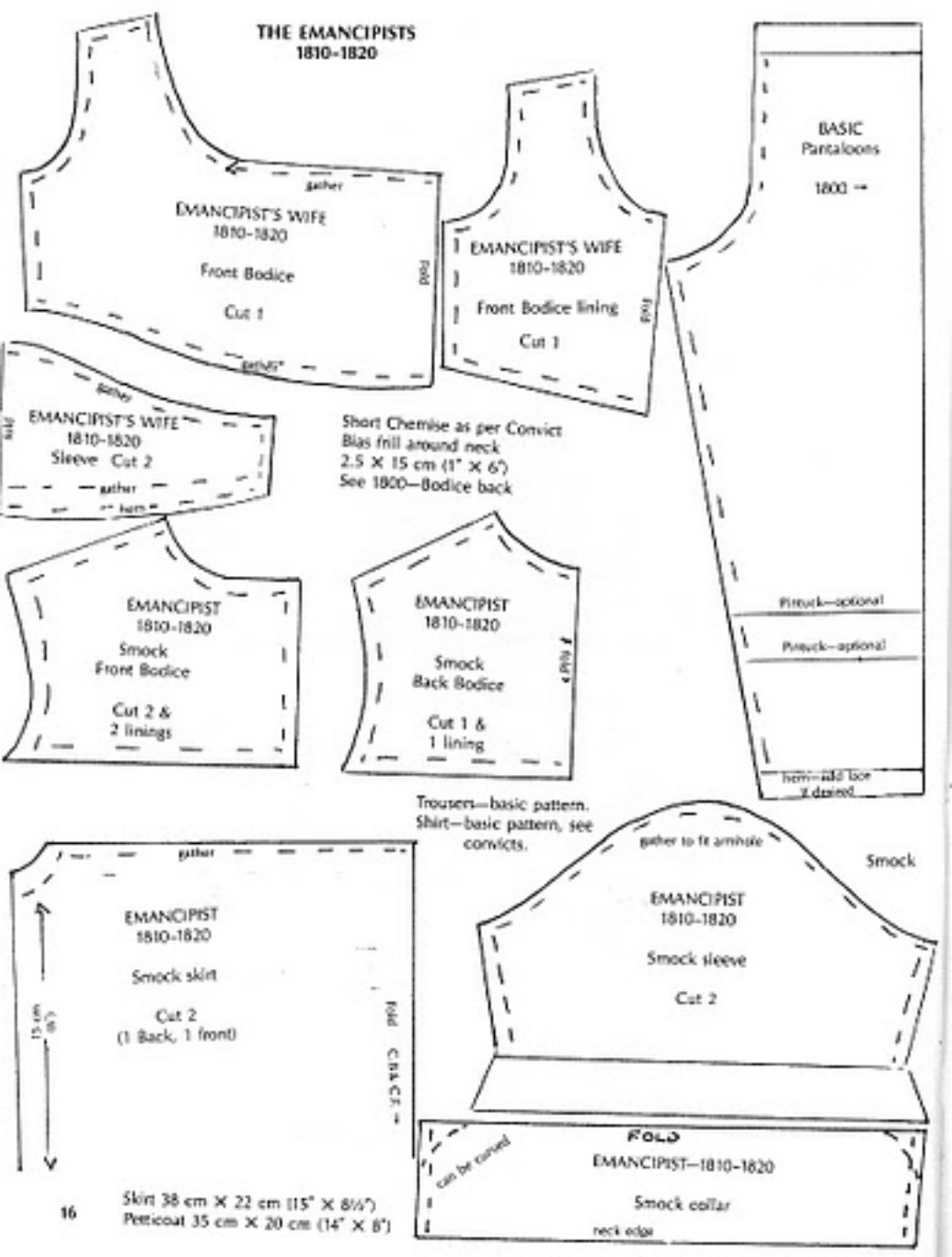
Emancipist's wife Make pantaloons as per general instructions. Make chemisette and bodice of frock as per previous instructions. Trim chemisette with lace at neckline. Gather skirt and petticoat together and sew to bodice. Sew back seams of petticoat and dress separately. Hem to length. Make hat as per accessory instructions.

Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
1 all-in-one shirt (*see* 1788)	1 chemisette (*see* 1788)
2 basic trousers	2 pantaloons
2 smock front bodice	1 front bodice
2 smock bodice lining	1 front bodice lining
1 smock bodice back	1 back bodice (*see* 1800)
1 smock bodice lining	2 sleeves
2 smock sleeves	1 petticoat
2 smock skirts	1 skirt
1 smock collar	1 hat crown (*see* Accessories)
1 hat crown—felt (*see* Accessories)	1 hat side
1 hat side—felt	1 hat brim
1 hat brim—felt	
1 boot upper—felt (*see* 1840)	
1 boot sole—felt (*see* 1840)	
1 hoe (*see* Accessories)	

5. EMANCIPIST 1810–1820

6. EMANCIPIST'S WIFE 1810–1820


THE EMANCIPISTS
1810-1820
EMANCIPIST'S WIFE
1810-1820
Front Bodice
Cut 1
gather
fold
EMANCIPIST'S WIFE
1810-1820
Front Bodice lining
Cut 1
fold
BASIC
Pantaloons
1800 →
EMANCIPIST'S WIFE
1810-1820
Sleeve Cut 2
gather
hem
Short Chemise as per Convict
Bias frill around neck
2.5 X 15 cm (1" X 6")
See 1800—Bodice back
EMANCIPIST
1810-1820
Smock
Front Bodice
Cut 2 &
2 linings
EMANCIPIST
1810-1820
Smock
Back Bodice
Cut 1 &
1 lining
fold
Pintuck—optional
Pintuck—optional
hem—add lace if desired
Trousers—basic pattern.
Shirt—basic pattern, see convicts.
gather
EMANCIPIST
1810-1820
Smock skirt
Cut 2
(1 Back, 1 front)
15 cm (6")
fold
CROSS
Skirt 38 cm X 22 cm (15" X 8½")
Petticoat 35 cm X 20 cm (14" X 8")
gather to fit armhole
Smock
EMANCIPIST
1810-1820
Smock sleeve
Cut 2
FOLD
can be curved
EMANCIPIST—1810-1820
Smock collar
neck edge

The Explorers 1820–1830

Land around the young colony was at a premium, so men formed exploration parties at the express wish of the Governors of the day and travelled on horseback and foot into the unknown and often hostile continent. The rugged Blue Mountains had been crossed, and exploration was proceeding to the west, the north and south. The male doll wears a 'cabbage tree hat' and his coat is a simplified version of the single breasted coat prevalent in England at that time.

His wife's dress has the waistline in the correct place, the sleeves are puffed, and the simple fall of the shorter skirt is now adorned with three rows of ruffles. She wears the long flowing scarf that was an important accessory of the decade.

Explorer male Using general instructions make basic shirt and trousers. Sew frockcoat skirt from waist to triangle. Gather to fit back of frockcoat. Construct rest of coat as per general instructions. Crochet hat.

Explorer's wife Make bodice as per general instructions. Sew petticoat and dress skirt together when gathered to fit waist of bodice. Sew up back seams. Hem skirt and petticoat. Gather ruffles and sew into place as per photograph. Cut a length of fancy material or ribbon to act as scarf. Make hat as per accessory directions.

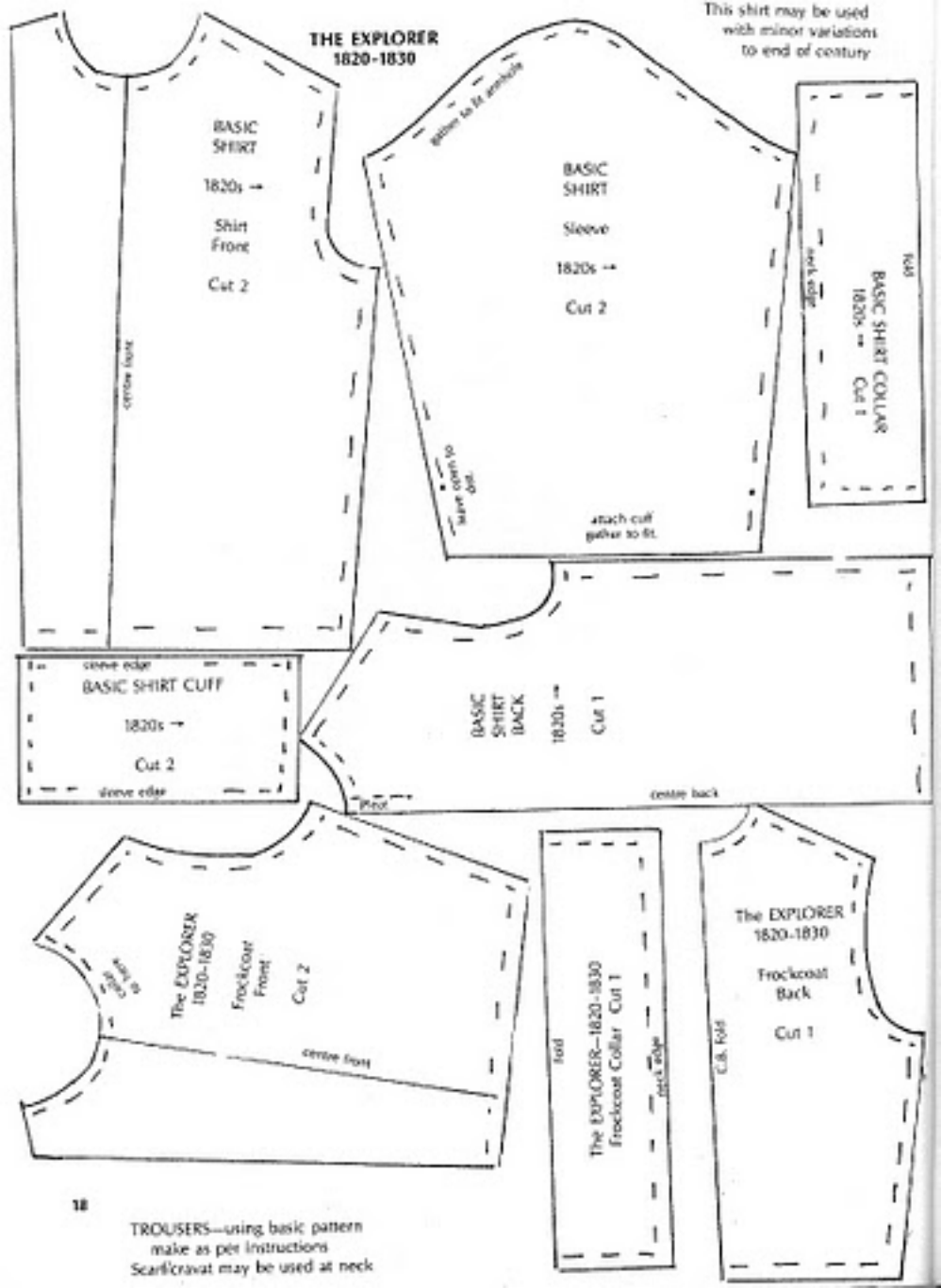
Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female (Wife)*
2 basic shirt fronts	2 pantaloons (*see* 1810)
2 basic shirt sleeves	2 back bodices
1 basic shirt back	1 front bodice
2 basic shirt cuffs	2 sleeves
1 basic shirt collar	2 cuffs
2 basic trousers (*see* 1788)	1 petticoat
2 frockcoat fronts	1 skirt
1 frockcoat back	3 ruffles for skirt
2 frockcoat sleeves	1 scarf
1 frockcoat collar	1 hat crown } felt *see*
2 frockcoat skirts	1 hat side } Accessories
1 cravat or scarf *see* Accessories	1 hat brim }

Hat *see* Accessories
Telescope *see* Accessories

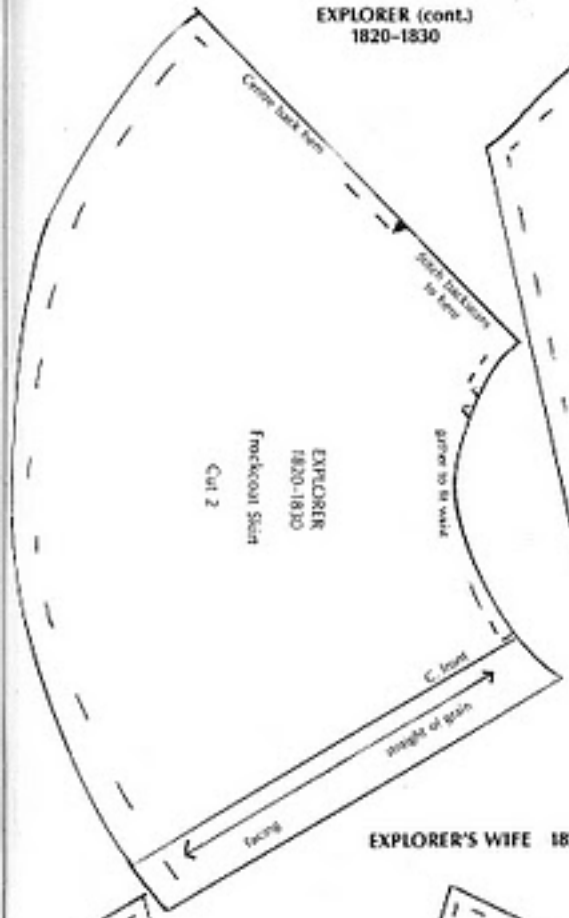
7. EXPLORER 1820-1830

8. EXPLORER'S WIFE 1820-1830

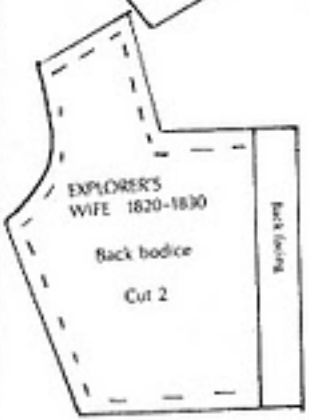


18

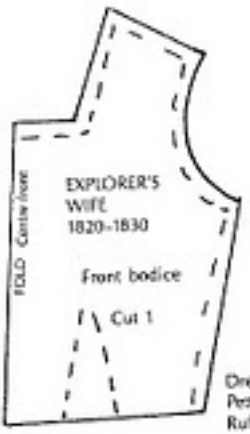
TROUSERS—using basic pattern
make as per instructions
Scarf/cravat may be used at neck



EXPLORER'S WIFE 1820–1830



Pantaloons as per Rum Corp. Wife



Dress skirt—21.5 cm × 26 cm (8½" × 10")
Petticoat—16.5 cm × 25 cm (6½" × 9½")
Ruffles for skirt
3 pieces 2.5 cm × 60 cm (1" × 24")

Law and Order 1830–1840

Early in this decade the British Army decided to pass the Law and Order section of their operations in the colony over to local men who were enlisted for this duty. The men, known as 'Troopers', were often ex-convicts and their job was to police the roads and countryside to make them safe from both marauding bushrangers and Aboriginal attacks. The male doll is dressed in the trooper's working dress of the late 1830s, and it is optional whether he wore white or green trousers. His hat is again a facsimile of the cabbage tree hat. He carries a much shorter musket known as a carbine as anything larger was unwieldly on horseback.

The woman's dress has changed completely, with wide skirts and extravagant shoulder draping. Dark materials in colours such as maroon and olive green, were very popular. A decorated mob cap was often worn during the evening.

Trooper Using general instructions make shirt, trousers and jacket. Make shoes as per accessories. Make epaulettes of gold coloured braid. Sew webbing bandolier together after passing it under epaulette and finishing at waist. Cover with heavy black ribbon to act as belt. Make accessories.

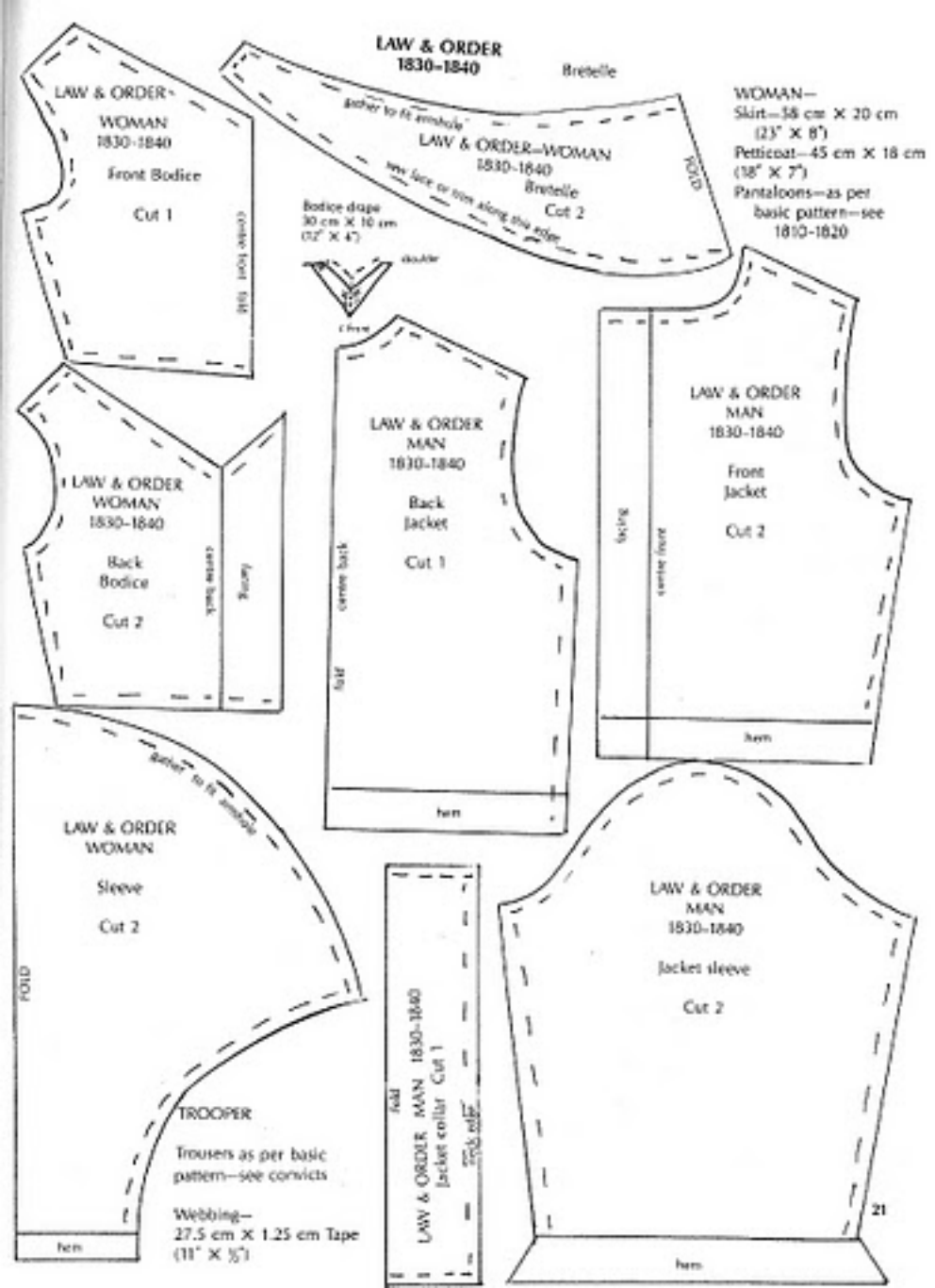
Trooper's wife Make pantalcons as per general instructions. Sew shoulders of bodice. Gather bretelles to fit armhole and tack in place right sides together. Gather sleeve and tack over bretelles. Sew. Bretelles may be trimmed with lace or fancy braid, before or after sewing into armhole. Finely hem bodice drape at bottom edge. With right side of drape to inside of neck edge sew close to neck edge. Turn bodice drape over to front. Gather to fit shoulders and gather to fit centre front. Stitch in place and sew tiny contrasting buttons down front gather. Make skirt and petticoats as per previous instructions and attach to bodice before attaching drape. If you wish, a fancy mob cap as per instructions given in the 1800 section, may be made. After making, gather at one place from edge of brim to gathering stitches around head. Trim with ribbon or lace.

Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
shirt (*see* 1820)	Pantaloons
Trousers (*see* 1788)	1 bodice front
2 jacket fronts	2 bodice backs
1 jacket back	2 sleeves
2 jacket sleeves	2 bretelles
1 collar	1 bodice drape
Cartridge pouch, carbine and hat—*see* Accessories	1 petticoat
	1 skirt

9. TROOPER 1830–1840

10. TROOPER'S WIFE 1830–1840


LAW & ORDER
1830-1840
Bretelle
LAW & ORDER
WOMAN
1830-1840
Front Bodice
Cut 1
LAW & ORDER—WOMAN
1830-1840
Bretelle
Cut 2
WOMAN—
Skirt—38 cm × 20 cm
(23" × 8")
Petticoat—45 cm × 18 cm
(18" × 7")
Pantaloons—as per
basic pattern—see
1810-1820
Bodice drape
30 cm × 10 cm
(12" × 4")
LAW & ORDER
WOMAN
1830-1840
Back
Bodice
Cut 2
LAW & ORDER
MAN
1830-1840
Back
Jacket
Cut 1
LAW & ORDER
MAN
1830-1840
Front
Jacket
Cut 2
LAW & ORDER
WOMAN
Sleeve
Cut 2
TROOPER
Trousers as per basic
pattern—see convicts
Webbing—
27.5 cm × 1.25 cm Tape
(11" × ½")
LAW & ORDER MAN 1830-1840
Jacket collar Cut 1
LAW & ORDER
MAN
1830-1840
Jacket sleeve
Cut 2
21

The Squatters 1840–1850

Whole areas of the countryside had been opened up through exploration, and were found to be excellent for grazing both sheep and cattle. Many men who were unable to buy the land they wanted, built small houses on a piece of chosen land. After working the land for several years, some of these farmers, often referred to as 'Squatters', claimed the land to be theirs by right of tenure, and others obtained a licence or leasehold to the land. As these 'squatters' often lived completely off the land their clothes at first would have been totally home made. The simplicity of the man's homemade jacket can be seen by the rectangular cut of the jacket and sleeves portrayed on the doll. The doll portraying this period also wears the cabbage tree hat and high riding boots popular during the decade.

His wife is demurely dressed for her first trip to a nearby small settlement to buy provisions.

Squatter male Using general instructions make shirt, trousers and boots. Sew shoulder seam of jacket. Attach sleeves. Insert collar. Sew jacket sides from waist to wrist. Glue or sew hems on sleeves and waist to suit. Tie a narrow ribbon at neck. Crochet hat from instructions—Accessory section.

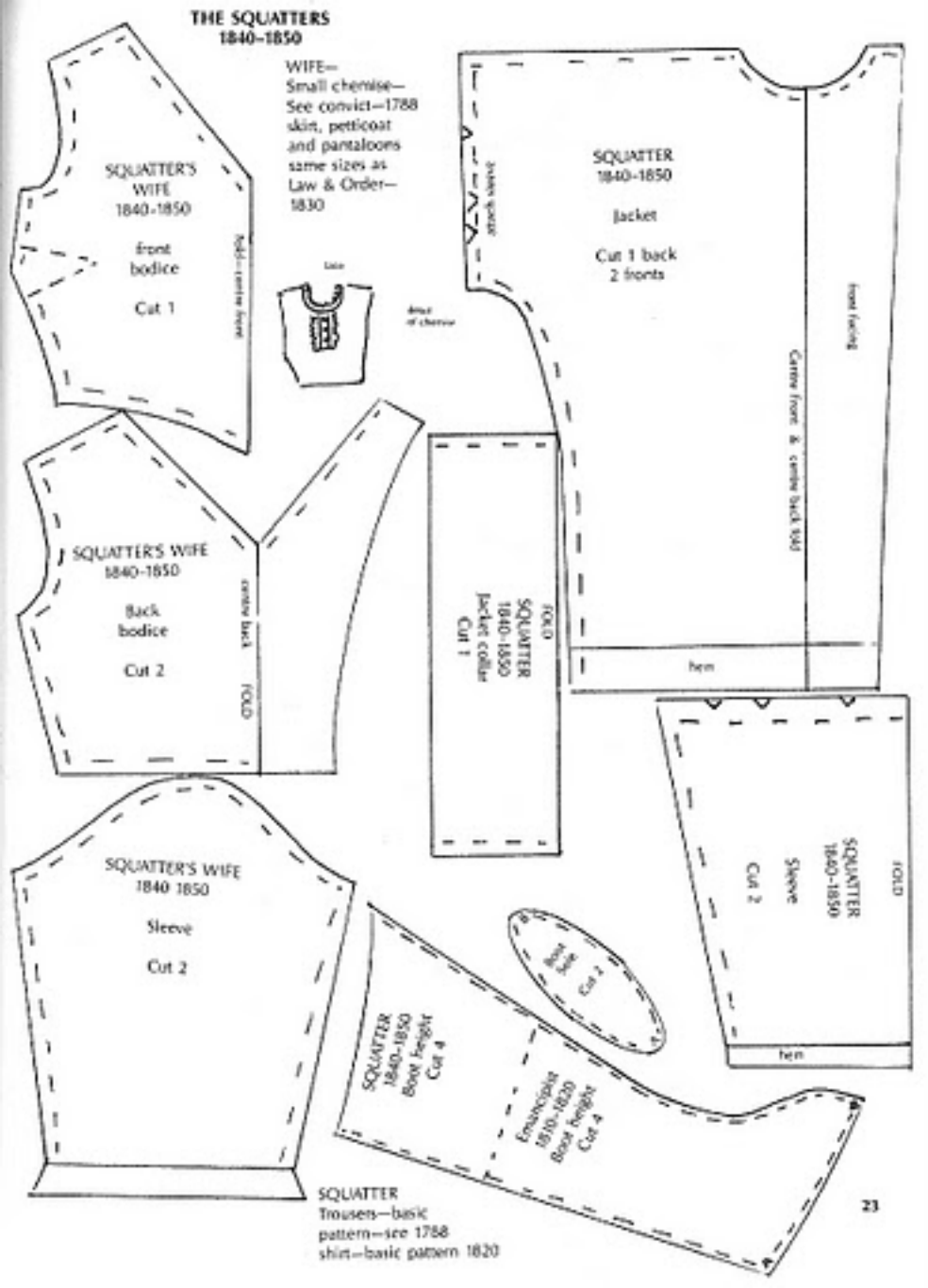
Squatter female Make small chemise as per 1788 instructions. Make bodice, dress and petticoat as per general instructions. Trim bodice with fine lace or braid. Make hat from instructions in Accessory section.

Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
Trousers (*see* 1788)	Short chemise (*see* 1788)
Shirt (*see* 1820)	1 bodice front
1 jacket back	2 bodice backs
2 jacket fronts	2 bodice sleeves
2 jacket sleeves	1 petticoat
1 collar	1 skirt
4 boot sides	1 hat (*see* Accessories)
2 boot soles	
1 hat (*see* Accessories)	

11. SQUATTER 1840-1850

12. SQUATTER'S WIFE 1840-1850



THE SQUATTERS
1840–1850

WIFE—
Small chemise—
See convict—1788
skirt, petticoat
and pantaloons
same sizes as
Law & Order—
1830

SQUATTER'S
WIFE
1840-1850

front
bodice

Cut 1

fold—centre front

Lace

detail
of chemise

SQUATTER
1840-1850

Jacket

Cut 1 back
2 fronts

Centre front & centre back fold

front facing

hem

SQUATTER'S WIFE
1840-1850

Back
bodice

Cut 2

centre back

FOLD

FOLD
SQUATTER
1840-1850
Jacket collar
Cut 1

FOLD
SQUATTER
1840-1850
Sleeve
Cut 2

hem

SQUATTER'S WIFE
1840 1850

Sleeve

Cut 2

Boot
Sole
Cut 2

SQUATTER
1840-1850
Boot height
Cut 4

Emancipist
1810-1820
Boot height
Cut 4

SQUATTER
Trousers—basic
pattern—see 1788
shirt—basic pattern 1820

Gold 1850–1860

Gold was discovered in N.S.W. and Victoria in the 1850s and the resultant Gold Rushes to participate in the rich finds, brought many immigrants to this country seeking their fortune, and opened up vast new areas. Those who were lucky enough to strike it rich opened businesses in Australia and began to prosper. The doll is shown wearing typical clothes worn by the goldminers or 'diggers'. He could have been one of the 'diggers' at the Eureka Stockade in Ballarat. The green veil around his cabbage tree hat saved him from the attentions of the insidious bush fly, and when draped from the brim saved him the bother of swatting the pest and left his two hands free for working. His wife wears the simple dress often associated with the wives of the 'diggers' but she has kept in touch with fashion with the cut of her jacket. Her sunbonnet type hat was a familiar sight on the 'diggings'.

Gold male Make trousers of fine corduroy as per general instructions. Make shirt in red and with white collar as per general instructions. Make boots as per general instructions and hat from Accessory section. Make overshirt as per general instructions in fine stripe or fine check.

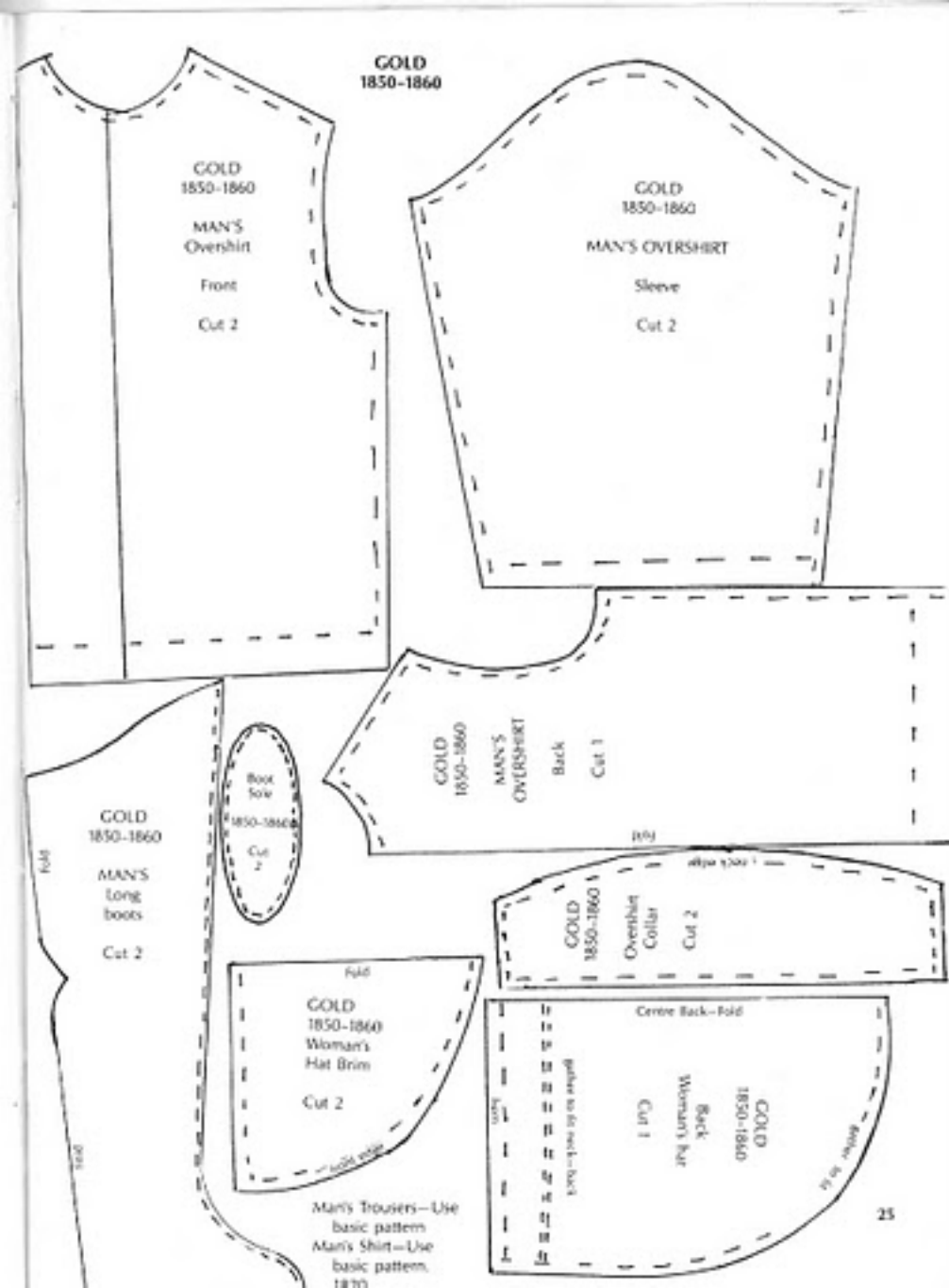
Gold female Make dress and petticoat as per general instructions. To make jacket sew centre fronts to side fronts. Sew centre back to side backs. Sew shoulder seams. Insert sleeves. Sew side seam from waist to wrist. Finely hem jacket edges and wrist with glued or stitched hem. With fabric glue, fasten fine braid or ribbon as per directions on jacket patterns. Sew front edge of hat and turn right side out. Gather back of hat to fit back edge of hat brim. Sew. Hem back of hat and gather to fit back of neck.

Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
1 shirt (*see* 1820)	1 bodice front
1 trousers (*see* 1788)	2 bodice backs
2 overshirt fronts	2 sleeves (*see* 1840)
1 overshirt back	1 skirt
1 overshirt collar	1 petticoat
2 overshirt sleeves	2 jacket centre fronts
2 long boot sides—felt	2 jacket side fronts
2 boot soles—felt	2 jacket side backs
1 hat (*see* Accessories)	1 jacket back
	1 hat bark
	2 hat brim

15. GOLDMINER 1850–1860

14. GOLDMINER'S WIFE 1850–1860


GOLD
1850-1860
GOLD
1850-1860
MAN'S
Overshirt
Front
Cut 2
GOLD
1850-1860
MAN'S OVERSHIRT
Sleeve
Cut 2
GOLD
1850-1860
MAN'S
OVERSHIRT
Back
Cut 1
Fold
GOLD
1850-1860
MAN'S
Long
boots
Cut 2
Fold
Boot
Sole
1850-1860
Cut
2
GOLD
1850-1860
Overshirt
Collar
Cut 2
Fold
GOLD
1850-1860
Woman's
Hat Brim
Cut 2
Centre Back—Fold
GOLD
1850-1860
Waistcoat Back
Cut 1
Man's Trousers—Use
basic pattern
Man's Shirt—Use
basic pattern.
1870

THE SQUATTERS
1840–1850

WIFE—
Small chemise—
See convict—1788
skirt, petticoat
and pantaloons
same sizes as
Law & Order—
1830

SQUATTER'S
WIFE
1840-1850

front
bodice

Cut 1

fold—centre front

SQUATTER
1840-1850

Jacket

Cut 1 back
2 fronts

Centre front & centre back fold

front facing

hem

SQUATTER'S WIFE
1840-1850

Back
bodice

Cut 2

centre back

FOLD

FOLD
SQUATTER
1840-1850
Jacket collar
Cut 1

FOLD
SQUATTER
1840-1850
Sleeve
Cut 2

hem

SQUATTER'S WIFE
1840 1850

Sleeve

Cut 2

Boot
Sole
Cut 2

SQUATTER
1840-1850
Boot height
Cut 4

Emancipist
1810-1820
Boot height
Cut 4

SQUATTER
Trousers—basic
pattern—see 1788
shirt—basic pattern 1820

1. *Left*: male and female convicts (1788–1850). *Right*: Rum Corps soldier and his wife (1800–1810)

2. *Left*: farmer and his wife (The Emancipists 1810–1820)

3. *Left*: trooper and his wife (Law and Order 1830–1840). *Right*: male and female 'squatters' (1830–1840)

4. *Left*: 'digger' and his wife (Gold 1850–1860). *Right*: man of commerce and his wife (1860–1870)

5. *Left*: member of the Overland Telegraph team, and female telegraphist (Communications 1870–1880). *Right*: sportsman and sportswoman with Indian clubs (1880–1890)

Commerce 1860–1870

Commerce and trade were flourishing in most states due to the finding of gold in the previous decade. Work was plentiful in the more prosperous states, and in the larger cities and towns the clothing trade reflected the prosperity. The man's suit portrayed on the doll, was well advertised in the Sydney newspapers of the day as the 'Sydney Sac'. His wife is wearing the double skirts over the full crinoline so popular during this decade. Her matching jacket is worn over a blouse. Children's clothes reflected the better conditions and the baby is dressed in a long Christening gown with simple representation of the beautiful hand work found on these garments.

Commerce male Make trousers, shirt and jacket as per general instructions. A ribbon or braid tie may be tied at neck. Bowler type hat is made in felt as per instructions given in accessory section for woman's hat of 1820 era.

Commerce female Make blouse and jacket as per general instructions. Gather lower petticoat skirt and stitch to upper petticoat skirt (this saved bulk). Petticoat should be in thin lawn and stiffened with starch to give bouffant effect of crinoline. It is advisable to make the two skirts in thin fabric to save on bulk at the waist. Gather petticoat and both skirts together as per instructions to fit waist. Bind with a bias strip of top skirt material. Finish off as per general instructions re hem and back seam. Fasten at back waist. Make hat as per instructions on pattern. Trim skirt with ribbon or other material, as desired. Make pantaloons as per 1870 instructions.

Baby As bodice is all in one, turn back the back edge facings. Trim neck with fine lace, and also bodice if you wish. Sew lace at sleeve edge and sew side seam. Trim skirt with fine embroidery and lace, down centre front. Sew to bodice. For petticoat, cut piece of material to length, hem and drawstring around waist. Make small diaper. Bonnet is a piece of broiderie anglaise deep enough when hemmed to go from front of face to back of head. Cut to fit from bottom of one ear to bottom of the other allowing for fine hem. Gather back edge, and sew on the wrong side. Turn inside out and attach fine ribbon to each side for ties.

Pattern pieces needed:

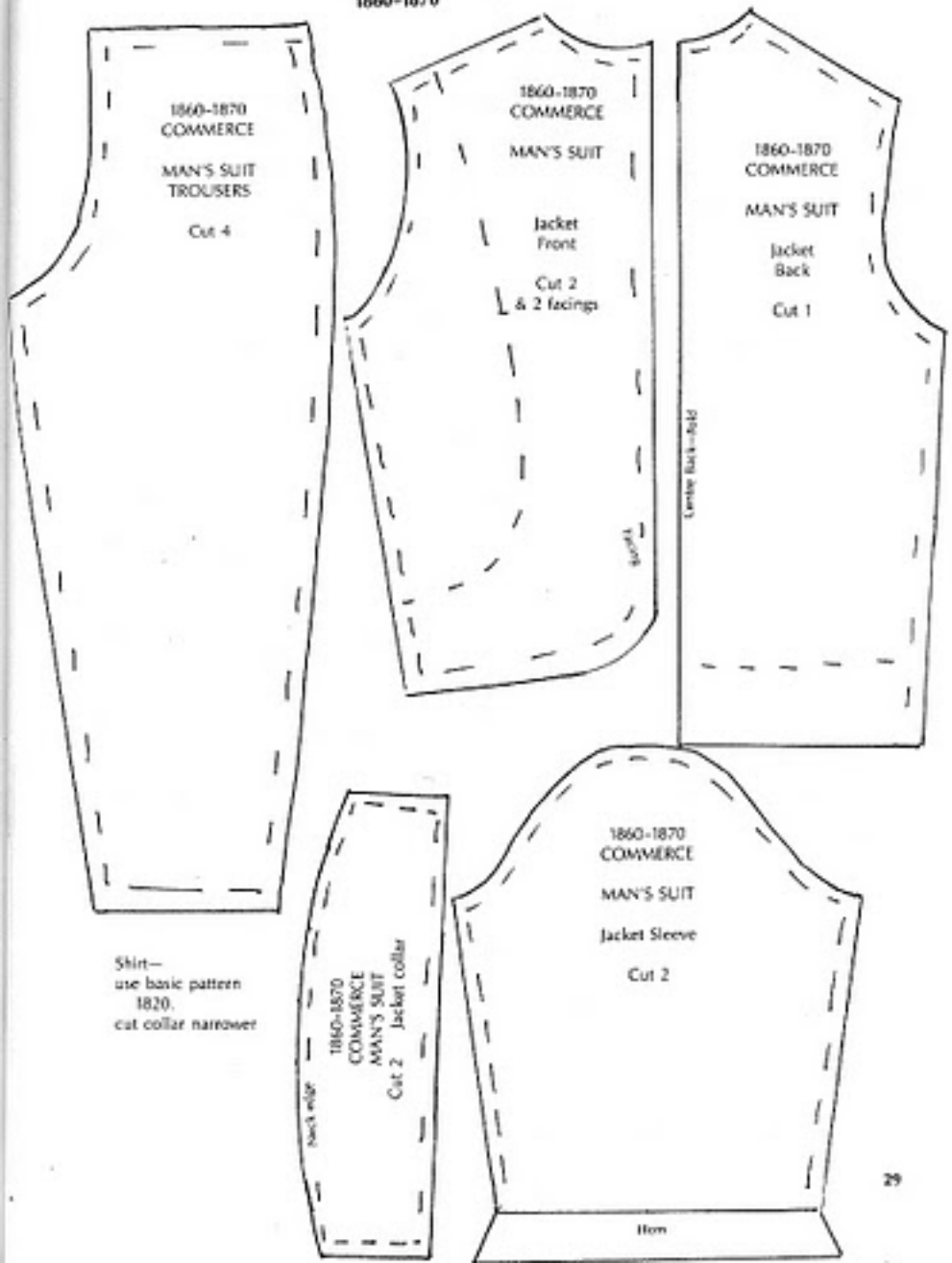
Male	*Female*
4 trouser pieces	1 blouse front
Shirt (*see* 1820 but cut collar narrower)	2 blouse backs
	2 blouse sleeves
2 jacket fronts	2 blouse cuffs
2 jacket front facings	1 blouse collar
1 jacket back	2 jacket fronts
2 collars	1 jacket back
2 sleeves	2 jacket sleeves
1 hat (*see* Accessories)	2 jacket collars
	1 petticoat upper piece
Baby	1 petticoat lower skirt
1 bodice	1 dress under skirt
1 skirt	1 dress overskirt
1 petticoat	
1 napkin	1 hat brim—felt
1 bonnet piece	1 hat back—felt

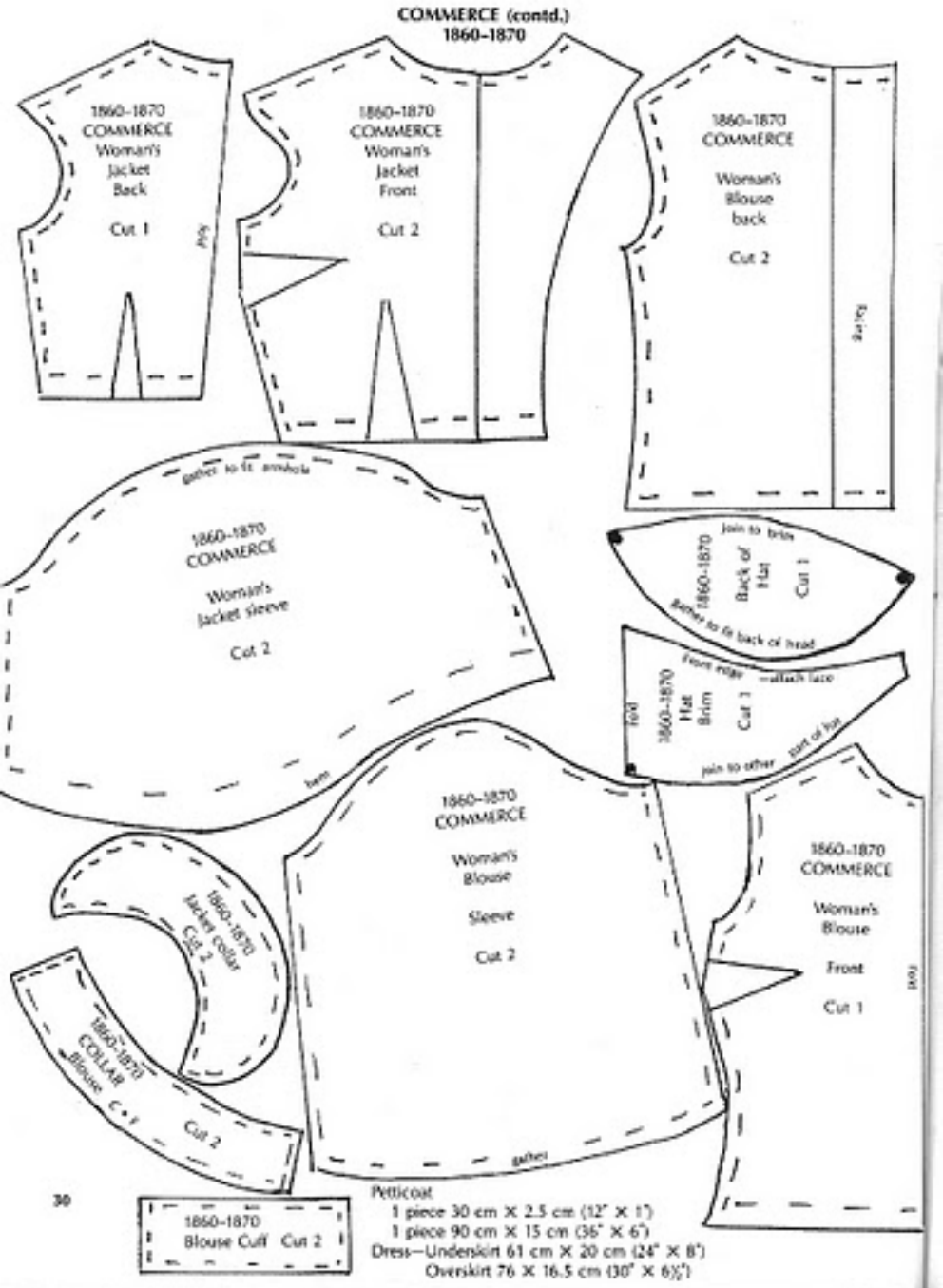
15. COMMERCE—BABY 1860-1870

16. COMMERCE—BUSINESSMAN 1860-1870

17. BUSINESSMAN'S WIFE 1860-1870

Baby Skirt 16.5 × 20 cm wide
(6½" × 8")
Petticoat 15 × 18 cm wide (6" × 7")


1860–1870
COMMERCE
MAN'S SUIT
TROUSERS
Cut 4
1860–1870
COMMERCE
MAN'S SUIT
Jacket
Front
Cut 2
& 2 facings
1860–1870
COMMERCE
MAN'S SUIT
Jacket
Back
Cut 1
Centre Back—fold
1860–1870
COMMERCE
MAN'S SUIT
Jacket Sleeve
Cut 2
Hem
Shirt—
use basic pattern
1820.
cut collar narrower
1860–1870
COMMERCE
MAN'S SUIT
Cut 2 Jacket collar
Neck edge



Petticoat
1 piece 30 cm × 2.5 cm (12" × 1")
1 piece 90 cm × 15 cm (36" × 6")
Dress—Underskirt 61 cm × 20 cm (24" × 8")
Overskirt 76 × 16.5 cm (30" × 6½")

Communications 1870–1880

Due to a vast increase in trade between the various States and with overseas markets, communications with these States and overseas became essential, and the new cable and 'Telegraph' system played a vital part. The female doll represents an early telegraphist—a position that was considered a suitable occupation for genteel young ladies.

The male doll is a representative of all the men that played such a huge part in opening up the communication systems of this vast country. He could be a member of the Overland Telegraph team working from Adelaide to Darwin. Perhaps he was a bridge builder or a worker on one of the various States fast growing railway systems.

Communication male Make trousers and shirt as per general instructions. Join shoulders of waistcoat. Repeat with waistcoat lining. Place two together right sides facing. Sew around armhole edge, neck and front edge. Turn right side out. Sew side seams. Turn up hems to suit, and neatly oversew. Make hat and shovel as per accessory section.

Communication female Pantaloons as per general instructions, except that the front and back seams should be edge seamed and not joined except at waist front. Make a bias binding waistband to fit doll. Gather pantaloons to fit, and fasten at back edge. Sew all skirt panels of dress together, notches matching. Repeat with petticoat. Gather skirt on back panel as shown. This will help give bustle effect. Gather skirt and petticoat together as per general instructions. Bind with skirt material cut on the cross to make waistband. Sew overskirt and also gather to fit waist. Front may be tacked at side if desired. Trim peplum and fasten at front edge. Make jacket as per general instructions. Trim front edge of jacket with contrasting bias or contrasting material cut on the cross. Make headphones and mouthpiece as per accessory section.

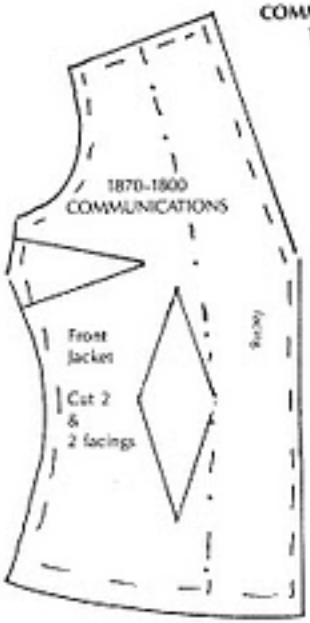
Pattern pieces needed:

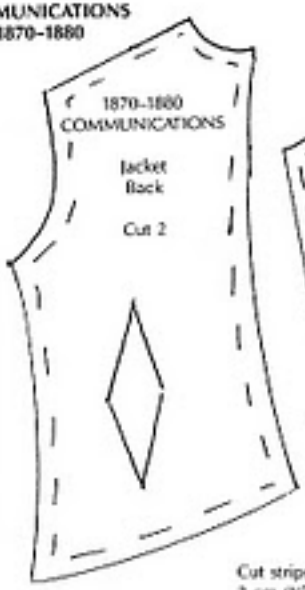
Male	*Female*
Trousers (*see* 1788)	2 dress back panels—skirt
Shirt (*see* 1820 except for collar)	2 side skirts
	2 front side gore skirts
1 collar	1 front panel—skirt
1 waistcoat back	1 back overskirt
1 waistcoat lining	2 side overskirts
2 waistcoat fronts	1 front overskirt
2 waistcoat linings	1 peplum
	2 jacket fronts
	2 jacket front facings
	1 jacket back
	2 jacket sleeves
	2 petticoat back panels
	2 petticoat side skirts
	2 petticoat front side gores
	1 petticoat front panel

18. RAILWAY WORKER 1870–1880

19. TELEGRAPHIST 1870–1880

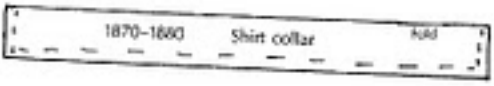
COMMUNICATIONS
1870–1880





Cut pantaloons as per basic pattern.

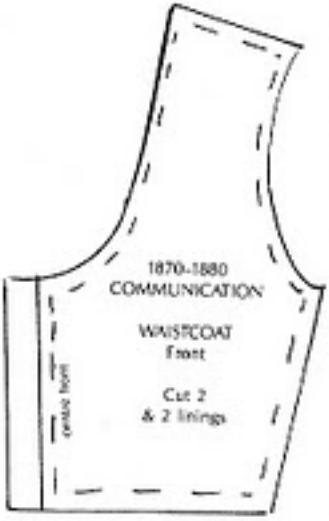
Cut strips of self material on bias 2 cm (¾") for trimming

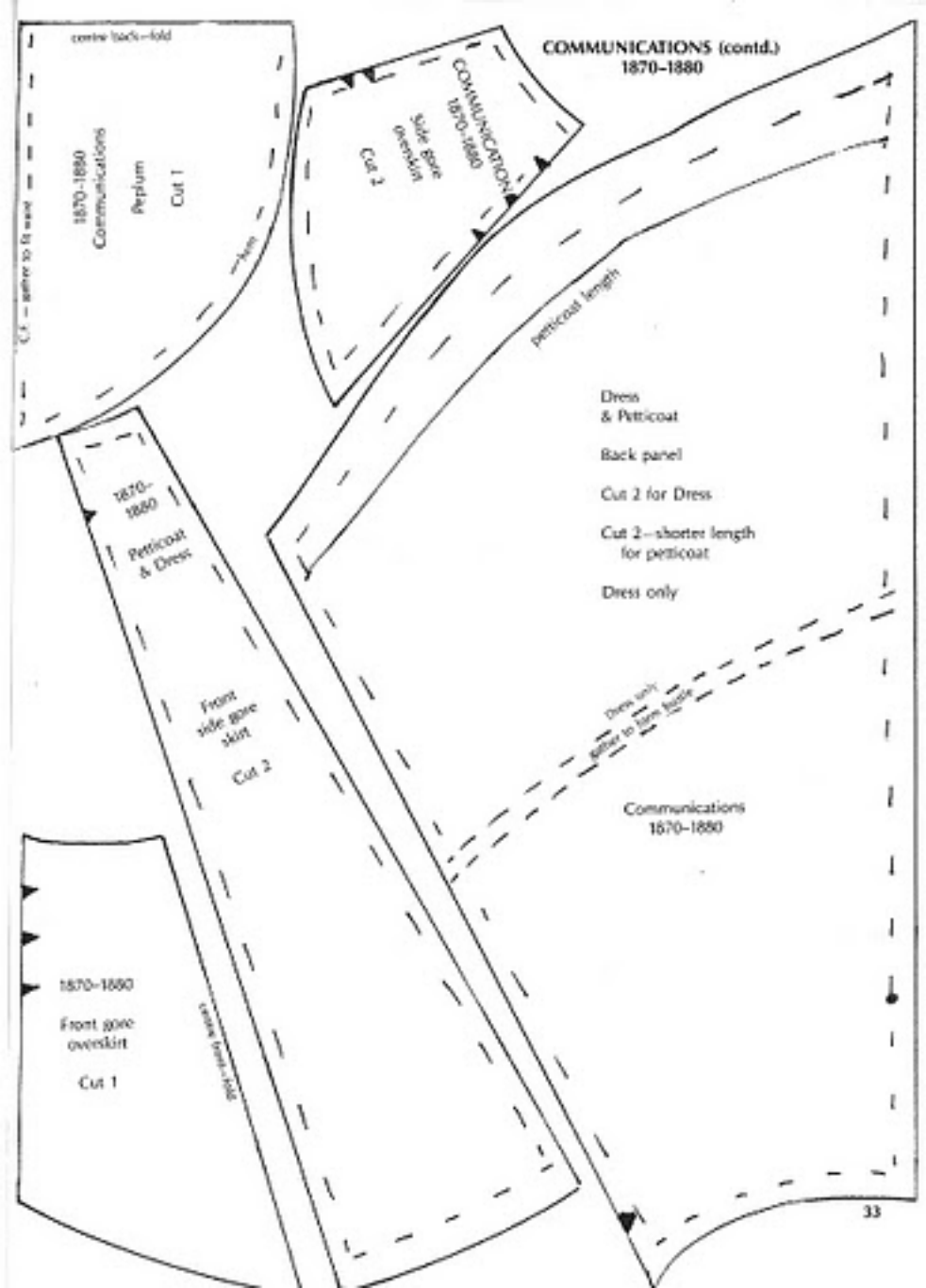


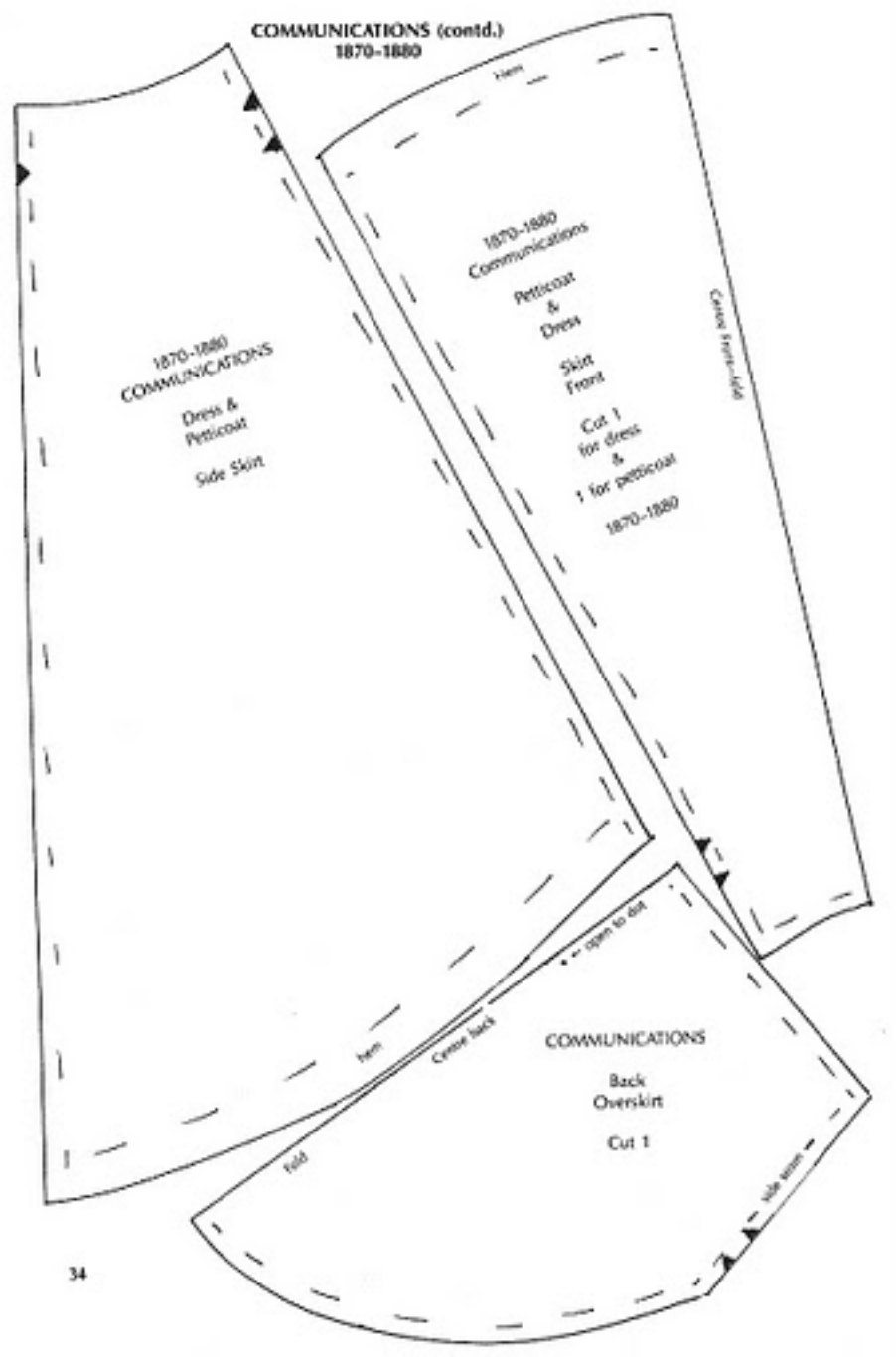
COMMUNICATION—MALE

Cut Trousers—from basic pattern

Cut Shirt from basic pattern




COMMUNICATIONS (contd.)
1870–1880
centre back–fold
1870–1880
Communications
Peplum
Cut 1
hem
COMMUNICATIONS
1870–1880
Side gore
overskirt
Cut 2
petticoat length
Dress
& Petticoat
Back panel
Cut 2 for Dress
Cut 2–shorter length
for petticoat
Dress only
1870–
1880
Petticoat
& Dress
Front
side gore
skirt
Cut 2
Dress only
gather to form frontal
Communications
1870–1880
1870–1880
Front gore
overskirt
Cut 1
centre front–fold
33


1870-1880
COMMUNICATIONS
Dress &
Petticoat
Side Skirt
hem
1870-1880
Communications
Petticoat
&
Dress
Skirt
Front
Cut 1
for dress
&
1 for petticoat
1870-1880
Centre Front-fold
open to dot
COMMUNICATIONS
Back
Overskirt
Cut 1
Centre back
fold
hem
side seam

Sport 1880–1890

Better living conditions and more leisure time led to many ordinary Australians becoming interested in sport during this decade. It was considered fashionable to belong to a club.

The male doll epitomises a member of a sporting club. He could be a member of a cricket, tennis, polo or football club (especially for the newly emerging Australian Rules football).

Women were encouraged to keep fit by joining a gymnastics class, hence the Indian clubs under the female doll's arm. The same costume used for this indoor activity was also worn for swimming in secluded areas. The home sewing machine was now available and patterns for making such attire encouraged women to make their own.

Sportsman Make trousers, shirt and jacket as per general instructions. Make cap in same material as jacket, using general instructions for hats, but omit brim, and hem instead.

Sportswoman Make mob cap as per 1800. With right sides together sew front edge of bodice and lining. Turn right side out. With right sides together sew round edge of collar and lining leaving neck edge open.

Turn right sides out. Insert collar into bodice and sew on wrong side. Gather sleeves and sew into armhole. Try bodice on doll and tack front edges together in correct position. Sew up side seams. Gather swimsuit skirt, allowing for narrow front facing, and with right sides together attach to bodice. Make swimsuit pants as per general instructions. Decorate with white braid, or fine ribbon, or paint stripes using hobby paint. Carve two Indian clubs.

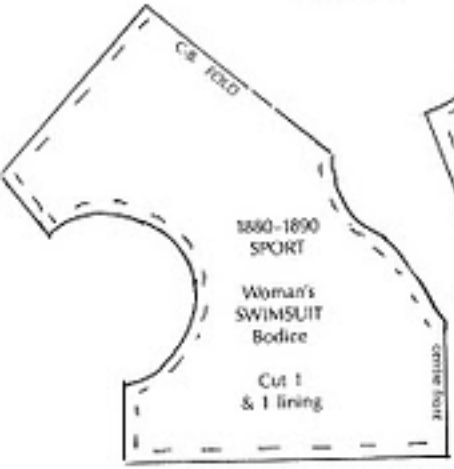
Pattern pieces needed:

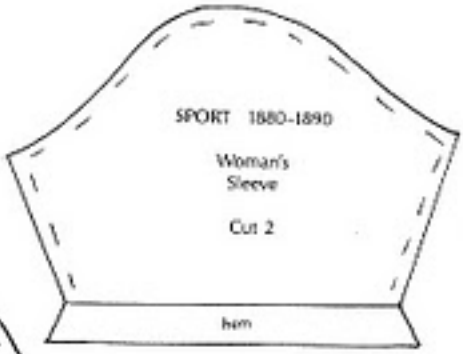
Male	*Female*
Basic trousers (*see* 1788)	1 mob cap (*see* 1800)
Basic shirt (*see* 1820)	1 bodice
Basic jacket (*see* 1860)	1 bodice lining
1 cap side	1 collar
1 cap crown	1 collar lining
	2 sleeves
	1 swimsuit skirt
	2 swimsuit pants pieces

20. SPORTSMAN 1880-1890

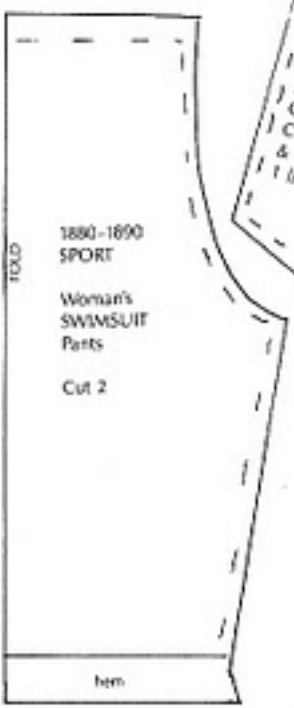
21. SPORTSWOMAN 1880-1890

SPORT
1880–1890

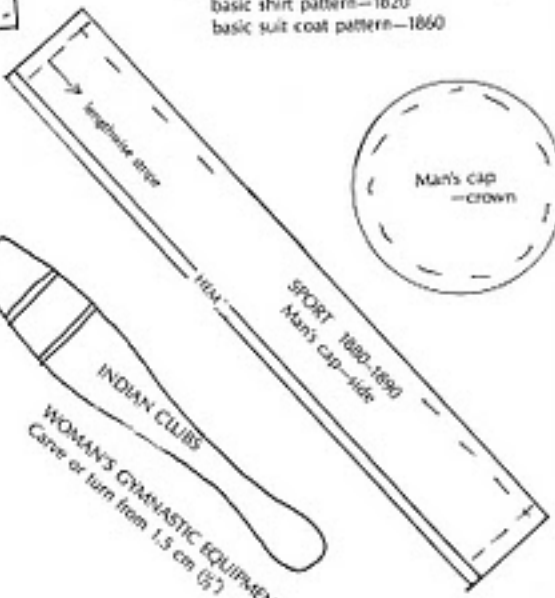




WOMAN'S CAP—see MOB CAP—1880
Swimsuit Skirt—cut one piece 30 cm × 11 cm (12" × 4¼")



MAN—
use basic trouser pattern
basic shirt pattern—1820
basic suit coat pattern—1860



In Charge 1890–1900

Schooling was now compulsary in most States and teaching was considerred an appropriate profession for the career minded woman of the era. The doll's costume is typical of the school ma'am at the end of the century.

The young girl wears a simple dress suitable for school wear. The same style but more ornate with large lace frills would have been worn for best. Notice her lace up boots. The male doll portrays an important Australian of this era, the bullock driver or 'Bullocky'. Teams of bullocks (20 or more) would haul wagons loaded with wheat or wool to the railhead. Another job was to snig huge logs of timber out of sometimes inaccessible forests to nearby sawmills. The language of the bullocky as he urged his slow moving team has become an Australian legend.

In charge male Make trousers and boots as per general instructions. Sew shoulder seams of shirt. Fine hem around neckline. Fold pleat at front and sew at neckline. Gather sleeves and sew into armholes. Sew up side seams and hem at waist and sleeve edge. As true grey flannel would be too heavy for this shirt use a grey cotton material that resembles it.

In charge female Make pantaloons as per general instructions (only shorter in length). Joint skirt gores leaving top of section of back seam open. Repeat with petticoat. Gather skirt and petticoat together to fit waist. Bind with matching bias material of skirt. Make blouse as per instructions. Make jacket as per general instructions. Hem petticoat and skirt to length and add desired decoration suitable to the period.

School girl Using patterns on page 38 trim bodice front with lace. Make bodice and skirt as per general instructions. Make pantaloons as per adult instructions.

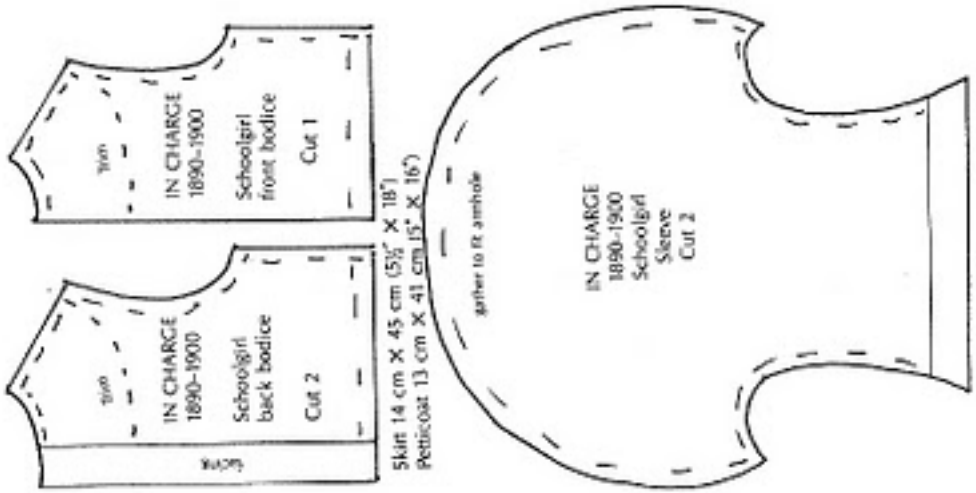
Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
Trousers as basic pattern	Pantaloons (*see* 1810)
1 back shirt	5 petticoat gores
1 front shirt	5 skirt gores
2 shirt sleeves	1 blouse front
1 hat side	2 blouse backs
1 hat crown	2 blouse sleeves
1 hat brim	2 blouse collars
4 boot sides	2 blouse cuffs
2 boot soles	2 jacket fronts
	2 jacket front facings (contrast)
Girl	2 jacket backs
1 blouse front	2 jacket collars (contrast)
2 bodice backs	2 jacket sleeves
2 sleeves	
1 petticoat	
2 pants	

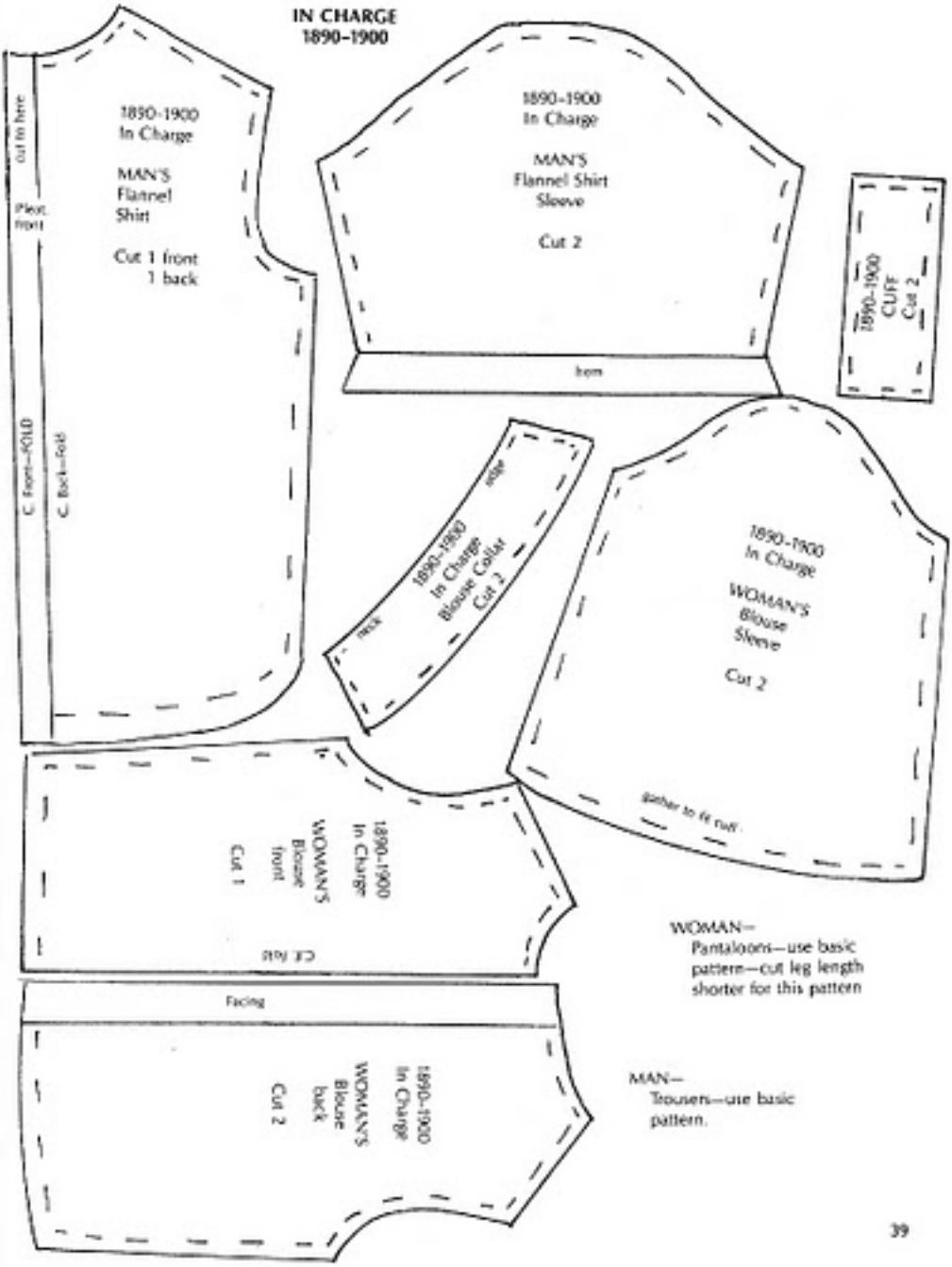
22. IN CHARGE—SCHOOLGIRL 1890–1900

23. IN CHARGE—BULLOCKY 1890–1900

24. IN CHARGE—SCHOOL TEACHER 1890–1900

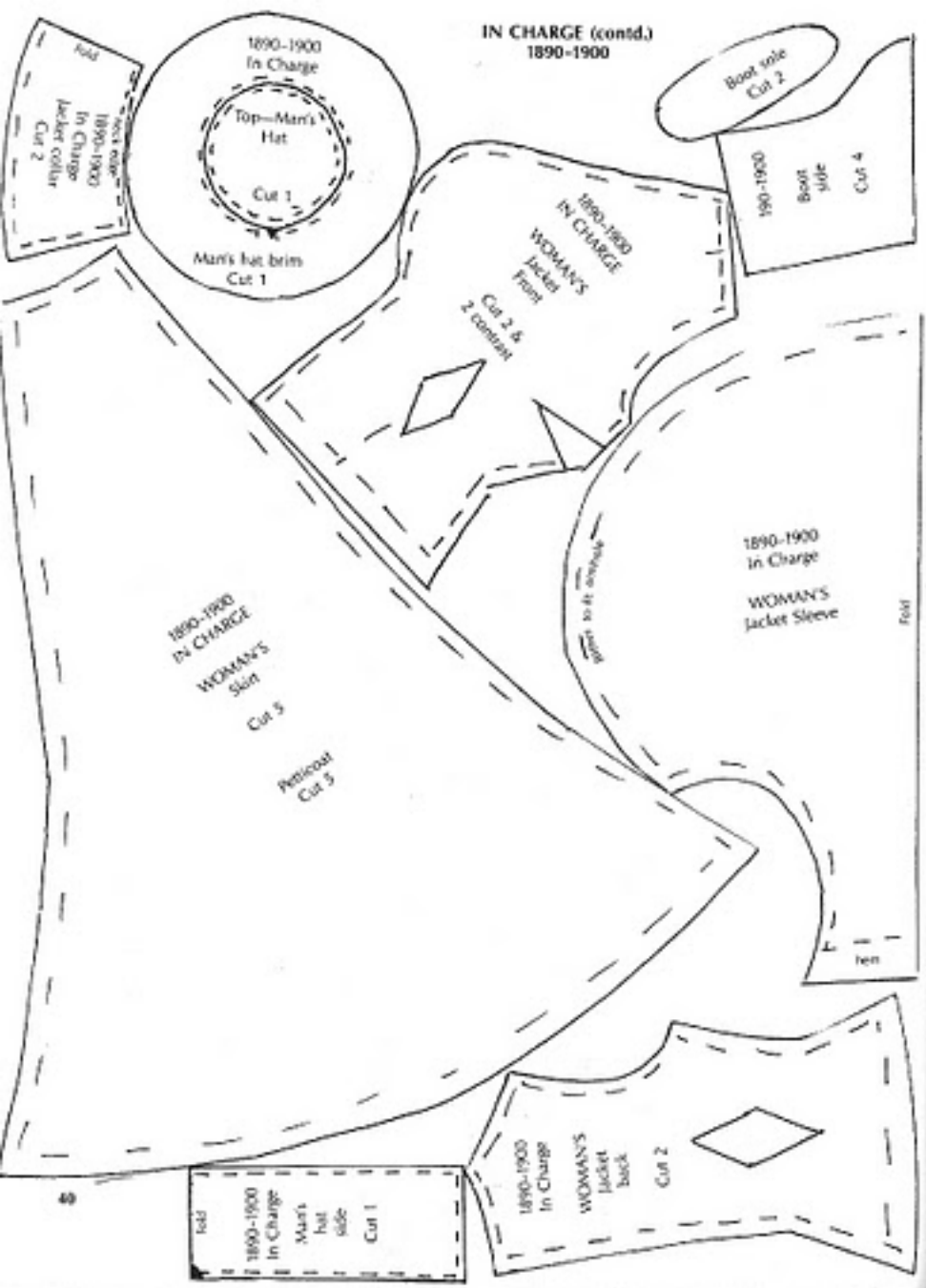


IN CHARGE
1890–1900



WOMAN—
Pantaloons—use basic pattern—cut leg length shorter for this pattern

MAN—
Trousers—use basic pattern.


1890–1900
In Charge
Top—Man's Hat
Cut 1
Man's hat brim
Cut 1
fold
1890–1900
In Charge
Jacket collar
Cut 2
Boot sole
Cut 2
1890–1900
Boot side
Cut 4
1890–1900
IN CHARGE
WOMAN'S
Jacket
Front
Cut 2 &
2 contrast
1890–1900
In Charge
WOMAN'S
Jacket Sleeve
fold
1890–1900
IN CHARGE
WOMAN'S
Skirt
Cut 3
Petticoat
Cut 3
fold
1890–1900
In Charge
Man's
hat
side
Cut 1
1890–1900
In Charge
WOMAN'S
Jacket
back
Cut 2

In Service 1900–1910

Australia had become a nation. A Federation of six States and territories joined together to form a Commonwealth.

Service by tradesmen was an important part of the lifestyle of the day. The male doll portrays a typical grocer of the era with his long white apron tied around his waist, and with the chain of his fob watch showing on his waistcoat. On his arms are sleevebands to stop his shirt cuffs falling over his hands while serving.

Many women during this era, were 'in Service' as maids etc. to large or rich families, where they often lived in and worked long hours. The female doll portrays a waitress dressed in the uniform of a large public dining hall that could be found in most large cities. Her uniform is similar to that worn by many maids.

In service male Make trousers and shirt as per general instructions. Make waistcoat as per 1870 instructions. Tie ribbon tie at neck. Attach length of fine gold chain across front of waistcoat to give watchchain fob effect. Above both elbows tie a fine silver cord band to look like sleevebands. Hem sides of apron, and hem top edge. Turn up larger hem on bottom edge. Lap over 25 mm (1") at waist and tie around waist in between layers.

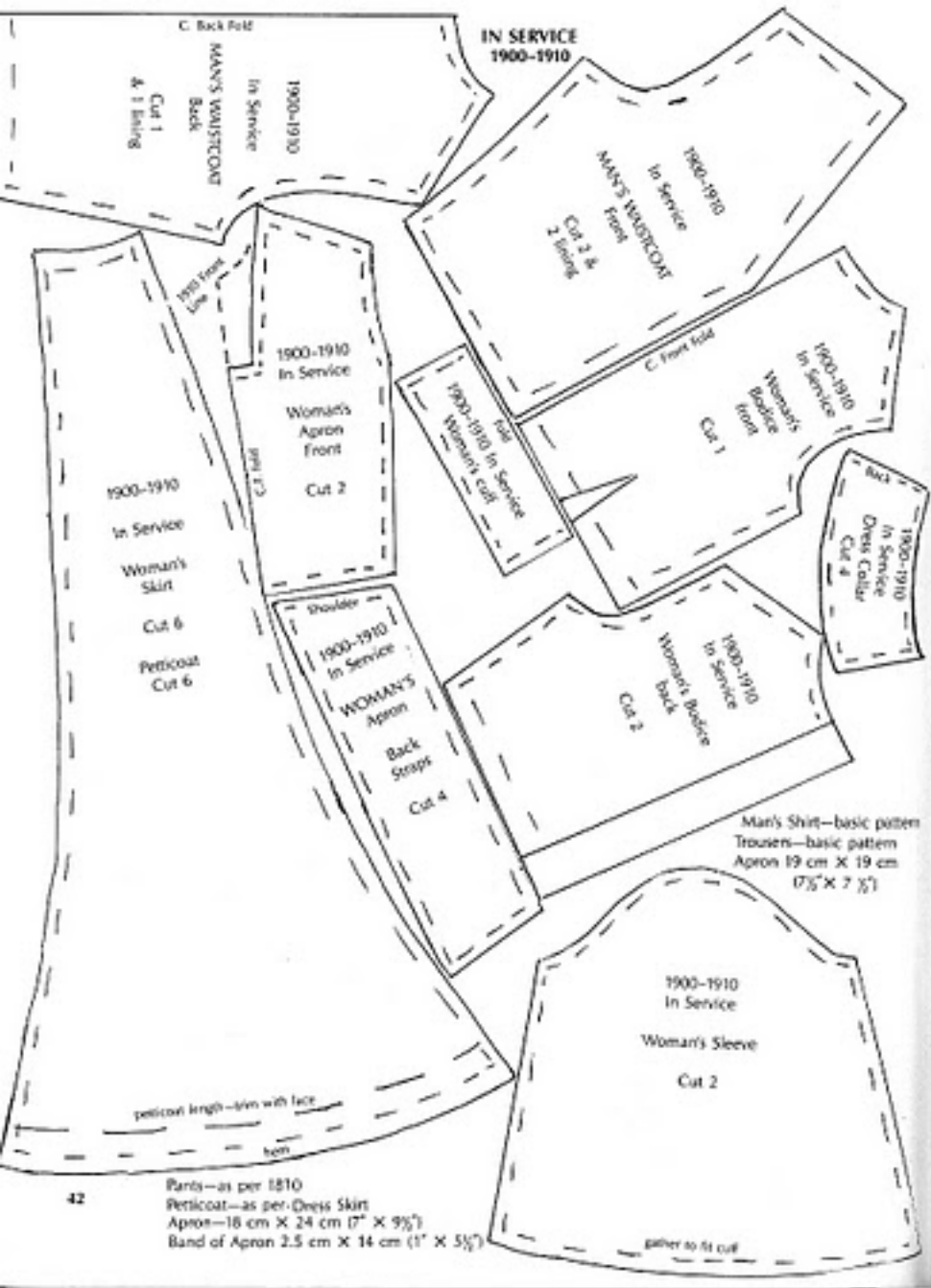
In service female Make bodice as per general instructions. Make skirt and petticoat leaving top end of back seam open. Slightly gather waist of skirt and petticoat to fit bodice, and sew together. Sew shoulder seams of one apron front to two back straps. Repeat. With right sides facing, sew around neck edge and shoulder edges leaving waist edges open. Hem edges of apron skirt. Attach waistband to apron and then attach bib to middle of waistband. Make a small serviette and place over arm.

Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
Trousers (*see* 1788)	Pantaloons (*see* 1810)
Shirt (*see* 1820)	6 petticoat gores
2 front waistcoats	6 skirt gores
2 front waistcoat linings	1 front bodice
1 waistcoat back	2 back bodices
1 waistcoat back lining	2 sleeves
	4 collars
	2 cuffs
	2 apron fronts
	4 back straps
	2 apron waistbands
	1 apron skirt

25. IN SERVICE—GROCER 1900–1910

26. IN SERVICE—WAITRESS 1900–1910



Pants—as per 1810
Petticoat—as per Dress Skirt
Apron—18 cm × 24 cm (7" × 9½")
Band of Apron 2.5 cm × 14 cm (1" × 5½")

War 1910–1920

Four years of War from 1914–1918 altered this young nation. Men from the country who were completely at home in the saddle and had no fear of the hardships they might encounter answered their country's call and enlisted. Because of their excellent knowledge of horsemanship many young men joined Lighthorse Regiments.

The male doll portrays a typical young soldier proud of his Australian Army uniform complete with 'slouch hat' and emu feathers. These emu feathers were later to become synonymous with the Lighthorse. Australian Lighthorsemen fought both at Gallipoli and at Beersheba where they took part in the last official military charge on horseback.

Nursing had become another recognised profession for women and many of our trained young nurses accompanied these soldiers to foreign lands and nursed the gravely injured soldiers back to life, often under deplorable conditions.

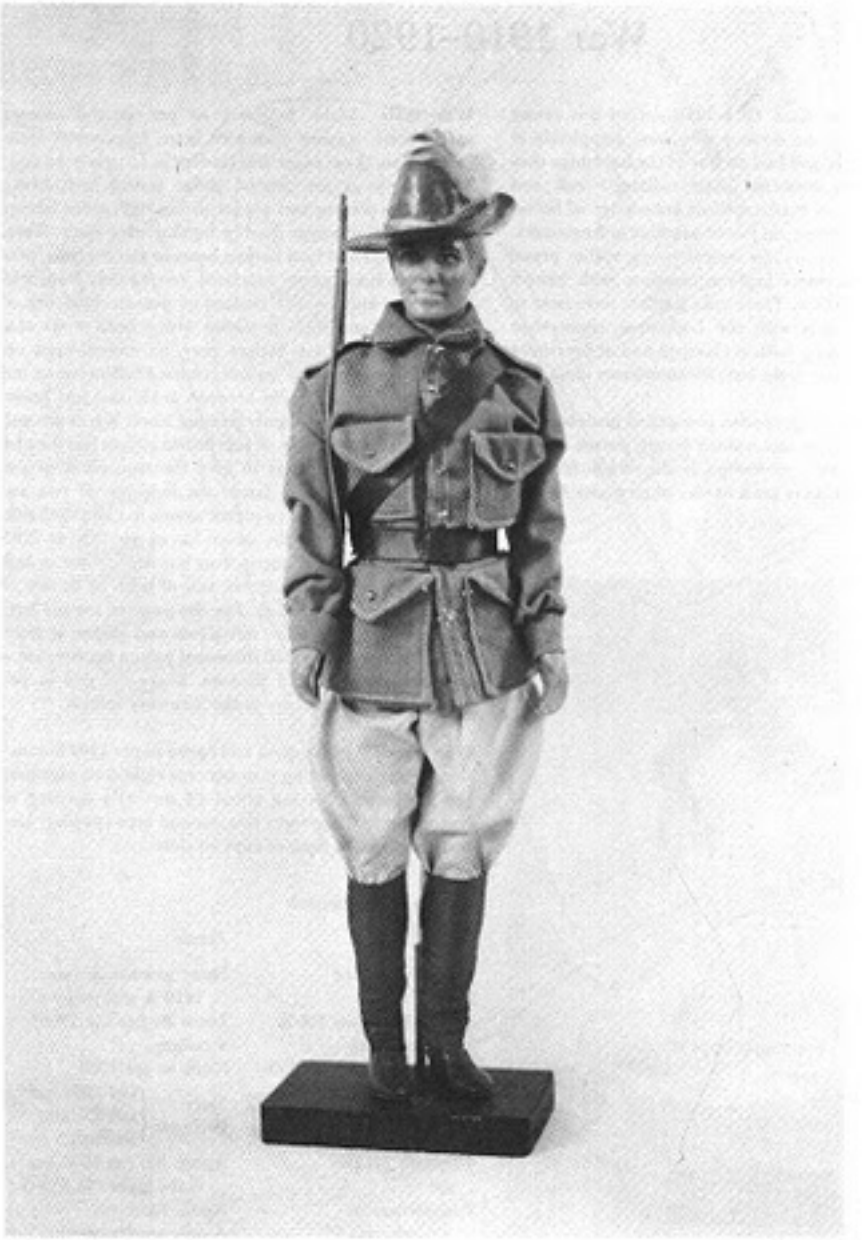
27. WAR—NURSE 1910–1920

War male Make jodhpurs as per general trouser instructions, leaving open side seam from where indicated. Hem these edges and lace leg to fit tightly on doll. Make tunic as per general jacket instructions. Make pockets by placing two pocket pieces right sides facing, sew around all edges leaving bottom edge open. Turn right way out and turn bottom hems in and overnew. Sew pockets to tunic where indicated, sewing only from fold line down and around bottom of pocket. Fold top of pocket over and stitch to pocket with a bead to act as a button. Appropriate badges may be embroidered on tunic. For leggings use leather coloured taffeta cut on the cross and hemmed to fit between ankle and just below knee of doll. Wind tightly around lower leg twice and carefully sew up at side. A fine brown ribbon can then be wound around leggings to give the true effect of the leather straps used to fasten the leggings. If you are fortunate you may find a plastic slouch hat and .303 rifle as I did. If not make the slouch hat as per 1890 or 1930 patterns and general instructions but dent crown in and gently tack to sides. Turn left side of brim up to side of hat and embroider badge. For the puggaree around hat, fold soft ribbon to form soft pleats and gather at front edge. Two or three small discarded pigeon feathers are a good stand-in for emu feathers. Make the gun as per general gun instructions in the accessory section.

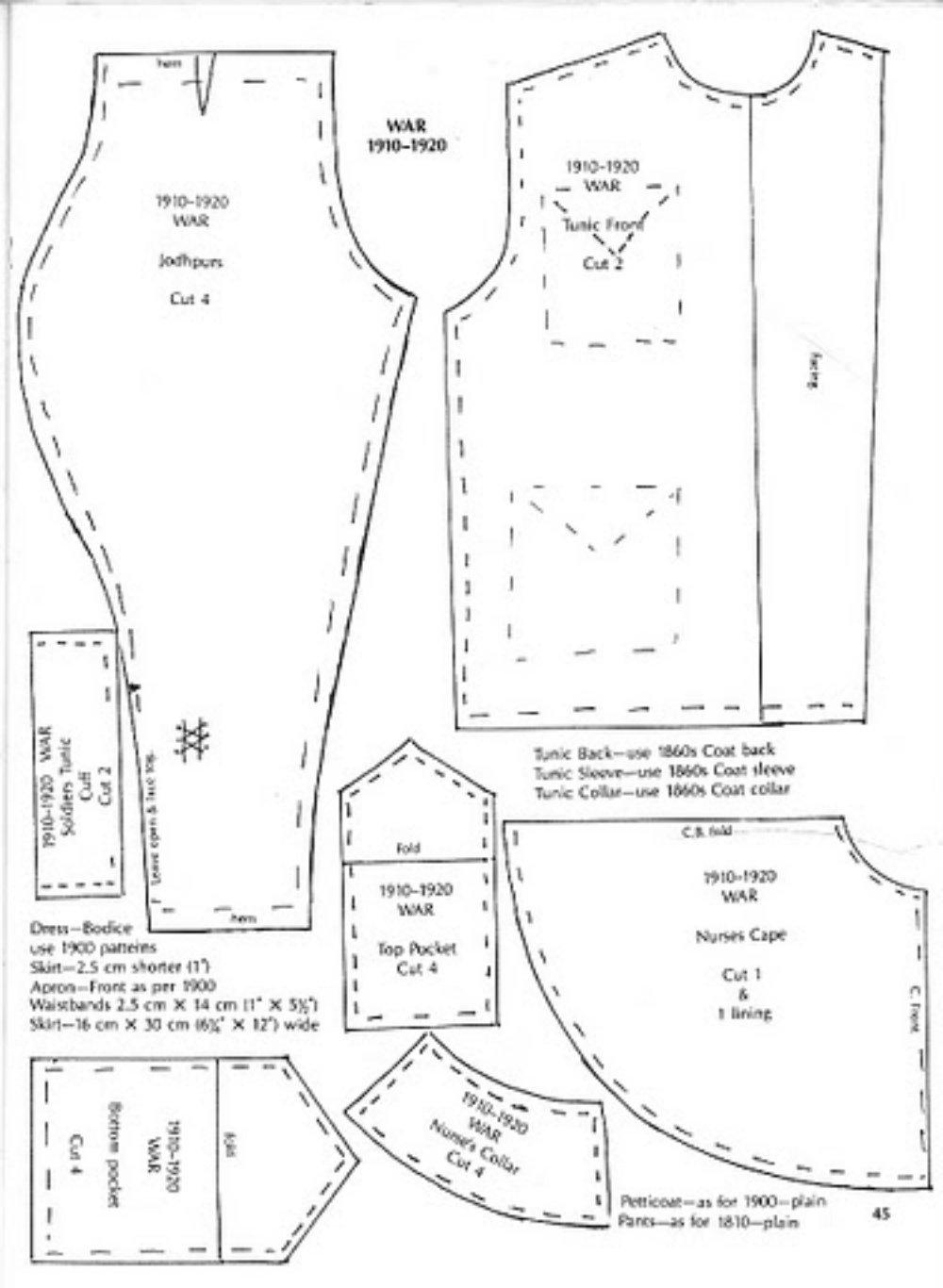
War female Make dress and apron as per 1900 instructions. Place cape lining with top cape right sides together, sew all around leaving about 25 mm (1") opening at bottom back. Turn right side out and hem opening. Use hook and eye at neck of cape to close.

Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
4 jodhpur pieces	Short pantaloons (*see* 1810 & shorten)
2 tunic fronts	Dress Bodice (*see* 1900)
1 tunic back (*see* 1860s jacket back)	4 collars
2 tunic sleeves (*see* 1860s)	Cuffs as per 1900
2 tunic collar (*see* 1860s)	Skirt } (*see* 1900 but
2 tunic cuffs	Petticoat } cut 25 mm
4 top pockets	shorter)
4 bottom pockets	Apron bib (*see* 1900 but make higher in front)
1 belt	Apron Skirt
1 bandolier (*see* Accessories)	Apron waistband
	1 cape and 1 lining



28. WAR—SOLDIER 1910–1920



Tunic Back—use 1860s Coat back
Tunic Sleeve—use 1860s Coat sleeve
Tunic Collar—use 1860s Coat collar

Dress—Bodice
use 1900 patterns
Skirt—2.5 cm shorter (1")
Apron—Front as per 1900
Waistbands 2.5 cm × 14 cm (1" × 5½")
Skirt—16 cm × 30 cm (6¼" × 12") wide

Petticoat—as for 1900—plain
Pants—as for 1810—plain

Extrovert Years 1920–1930

War was over, life was to be enjoyed. The aeroplane had arrived as a means of transport. Distance was there to be conquered. A small business in Longreach Queensland was named Queensland and Northern Territory Air Service, and the male doll could easily portray one of the pilots employed to fly the small planes flown by this struggling new enterprise. A far cry from what this firm has become—QANTAS—Australia's airline to the world. The doll could also portray any of the young men who having learned to fly in the Great War set out to establish air records, serve the people or just plain barnstorm around the countryside.

The female doll is shown in one version of the popular costume of the 1920s with the skirt at middle calf length considered very daring for that period. The dress would often be straight through with no waist, depending on tasselled overskirts or flouncing for decoration, and with it various accessories were worn, including feather boas and headbands.

Extrovert male Make jodhpurs as per 1910, but without leg lacing, just sewn right down side seam. Make shirt as per general instructions. Make jacket as per general jacket instructions, only when tracing 1910 pattern allow front facing as separate piece. Cut this front facing in a fine furry or suede type of material to imitate the fur lined jackets they wore.

To make cap, use black or brown felt for cap and furry or suede like material for ear flaps. With right sides together sew ear flaps to main portion of cap. Turn right side out. Sew down both backseams, and then front seams, and it will form cap shape. Attach small loop of fine ribbon to one earflap and a length of fine ribbon to other earflap to give the appearance of chin straps. Look for teenage plastic military boots if you can, if not make flying boots from general boot patterns.

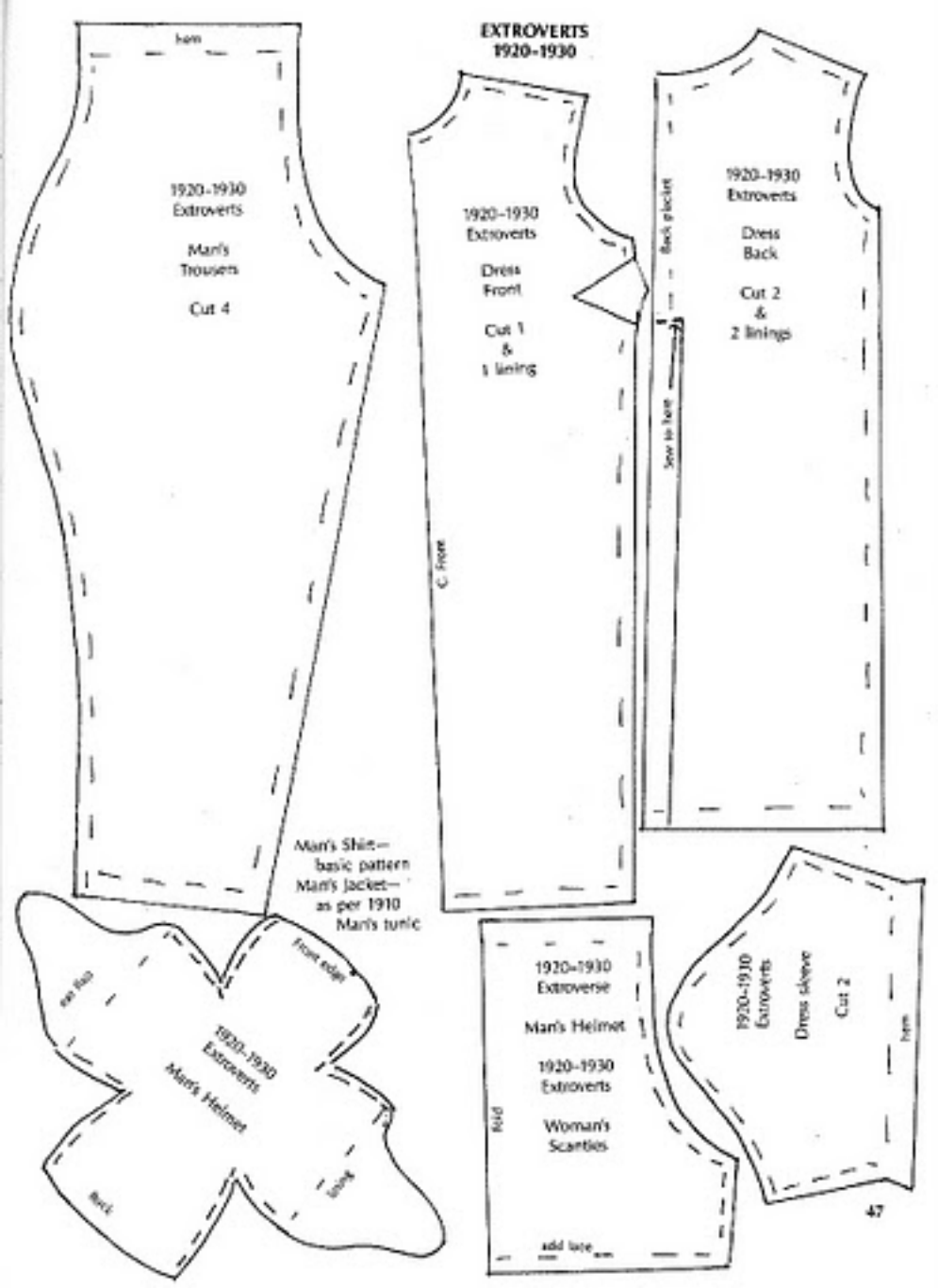
Extrovert female Sew shoulder seams of both the dress and the dress lining. Right sides together, sew lining to dress at neck, turn right side out and sew in sleeves. Sew side seams, and hem to length. Add rows of fringing or self material flouncing. Make scanties as per general pantaloon instructions. Hem at waist and thread with hat elastic. Buy a length of feather trimming and drape around neck of doll. Stitch a band of matching ribbon around head.

Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
4 jodhpur trouser pieces	2 scantie pieces
Shirt (*see* 1820)	1 dress front
Jacket (*see* 1910 tunic but without facings)	1 dress front lining
	2 dress backs
Boots (*see* 1810 or bought boots)	2 dress back linings
	2 dress sleeves
1 man's helmet	Fringing
2 ear flap linings (furry material)	
2 tunic facings (from 1910—furry material)	

29. PILOT 1920–1930

30. FLAPPER 1920–1930


EXTROVERTS
1920-1930
hem
1920-1930
Extroverts
Man's
Trousers
Cut 4
1920-1930
Extroverts
Dress
Front
Cut 1
&
1 lining
C. front
1920-1930
Extroverts
Dress
Back
Cut 2
&
2 linings
Back placket
Sew to here
Man's Shirt—
basic pattern
Man's Jacket—
as per 1910
Man's tunic
ear flap
front edge
1920-1930
Extroverts
Man's Helmet
back
join
1920-1930
Extroverse
Man's Helmet
1920-1930
Extroverts
Woman's
Scanties
fold
add lace
1920-1930
Extroverts
Dress sleeve
Cut 2
hem

Hard Times 1930–1940

The great money crash that caused the 'Depression' closed many businesses and small factories. Men were suddenly out of work and with no likelihood of finding work in the cities they took to 'Walking the track' as it was called. They had to find work, and not having the money to use public transport they walked the 25 miles (40 kilometres) to qualify for dole payment. The 'bluey' they humped was a grey blanket rolled up into a 'swag' and within its folds were kept their clean clothes and underclothes. Over their shoulder to counterbalance the 'swag' were slung at least two cloth bags, one holding tea and sugar, the other flour to make damper, a type of bush bread baked over the coals of an open fire. In one hand they carried a billy made of tin, which held their drinking water, and at night they boiled up the billy to make a brew of tea. The Australian swagman was an honest worker, not like the idle 'Hobo' of the United States.

The female doll portrays a woman of the era in a simple button-through gored shirtmaker dress. Over her dress she wears the all enveloping apron of the day, and in her hands is a wash-basket, as many women took in washing to supplement the family's income during these hard times.

Hard times male Make basic shirt as per general instructions, but using the smaller collar given in the 1930 patterns. Make trousers and hat as per general instructions. Make waistcoat as per 1870 instructions.

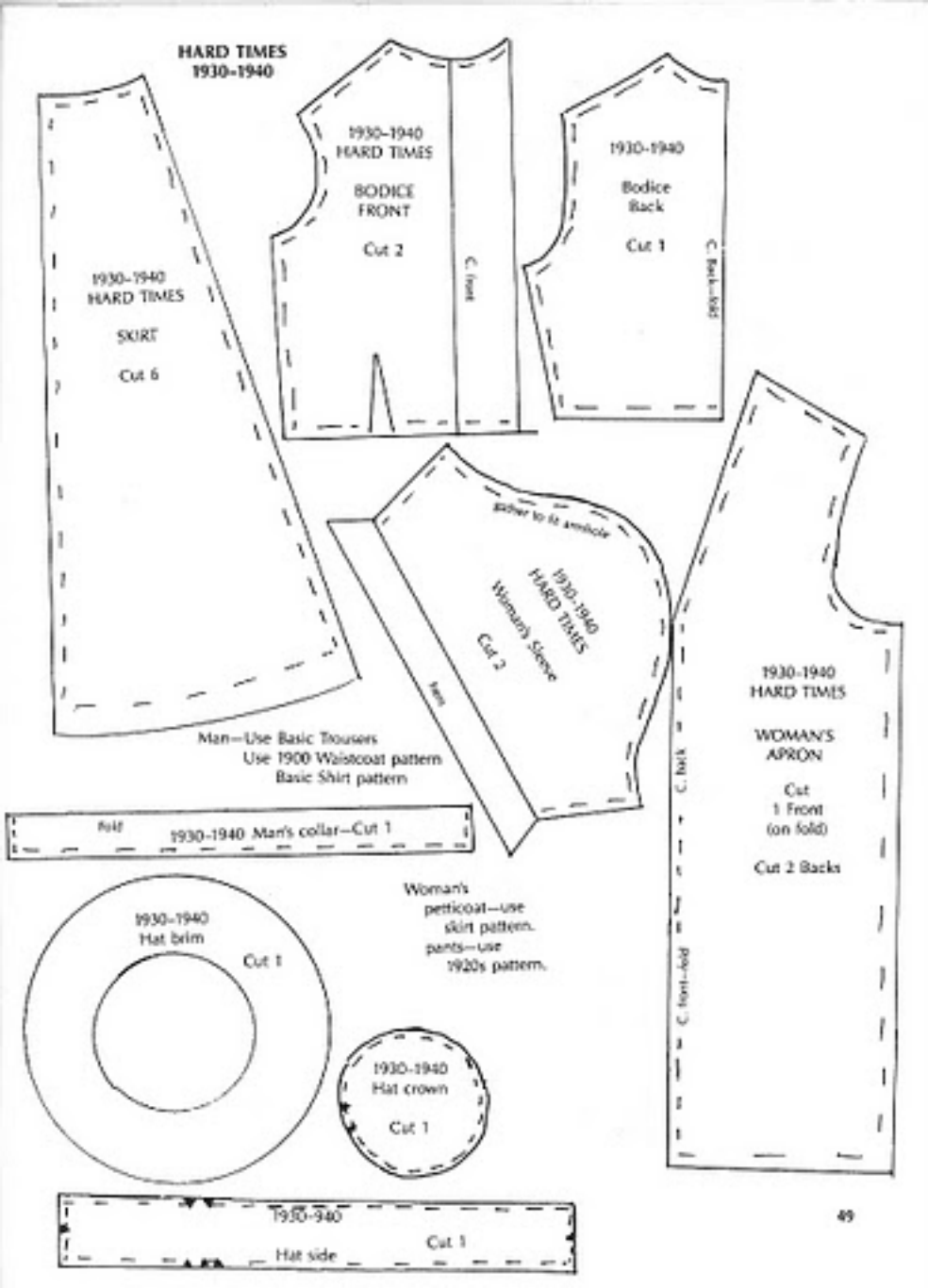
Hard times female Pants as per general instructions, make petticoat using skirt pattern and sew together, gathering to fit waist. Bind waist with bias binding. Make bodice as per general instructions. Sew skirt leaving front edge open. Make facings on front edge of skirt and with right sides facing attach skirt to bodice. Sew press studs to fasten, and sew small beads (as buttons) down front. Sew shoulder seams of apron. Bind armholes with fine bias binding. Sew side seams, and then bind all around apron with bias binding. Tie, or use hook and eye, to fasten at back. Look in cane shops for small basket suitable to use as a washing basket.

Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
Basic trousers (*see* 1788)	Pants (*see* 1920)
Basic shirt (*see* 1820 except collar)	Petticoat—use skirt pattern
1900 waistcoat	6 skirt gores
1 shirt collar	2 bodice fronts
1 hat crown	1 bodice back
1 hat brim	2 sleeves
1 hat side	2 apron backs
	1 apron front

31. SWAGMAN 1930–1940

32. HARD TIMES 1930–1940


HARD TIMES
1930–1940
1930–1940
HARD TIMES
SKIRT
Cut 6
1930–1940
HARD TIMES
BODICE
FRONT
Cut 2
C. front
1930–1940
Bodice
Back
Cut 1
C. back-fold
gather to fit armhole
1930–1940
HARD TIMES
Woman's Sleeve
Cut 2
hem
1930–1940
HARD TIMES
WOMAN'S
APRON
Cut
1 Front
(on fold)
Cut 2 Backs
C. back
C. front-fold
Man—Use Basic Trousers
Use 1900 Waistcoat pattern
Basic Shirt pattern
fold
1930–1940 Man's collar—Cut 1
Woman's
petticoat—use
skirt pattern.
pants—use
1920s pattern.
1930–1940
Hat brim
Cut 1
1930–1940
Hat crown
Cut 1
1930–1940
Hat side
Cut 1

Holding the Fort 1940–1950

Australia was again at War and many men and women joined the Armed forces, serving in both the European and later the Pacific areas.

With nearly all the able bodied men overseas it fell on those left at home to hold the fort, and supply both food and munitions etc. to Australians and those overseas. In the country, the Aboriginal stockmen and jackaroos kept the nation's cattle and sheep industry going. The doll of this era can represent either and if you wish to make it into an Aboriginal stockman paint the doll a dark chocolate brown with shoe colouring used for plastic shoes.

The female doll depicts the women on the home front, those that joined the Land Army to keep the small farms operating, and also the women who worked in the munitions factories, or any other women who, often for the first time, joined the work force to keep this country's industries mobile during this era.

Holding the fort male Make shirt, trousers, hat and boots as per general instructions. Make belt out of braid and use a buckle of suitable size.

Holding the fort female Make blouse and pants as per general instructions. Make overall trousers as per general instructions. Sew one side of waistband, right sides facing, to trousers. Sew around three sides of bib, turn right side out, and attach to other side of waistband in centre front position. Back with second waistband. Sew matching ribbon of appropriate size as shoulder straps, attaching to back waist. Take a triangle of fabric large enough to tie around doll's head to form a bandana. This doll wears a pair of teenage doll's plastic boots available at most toy shops.

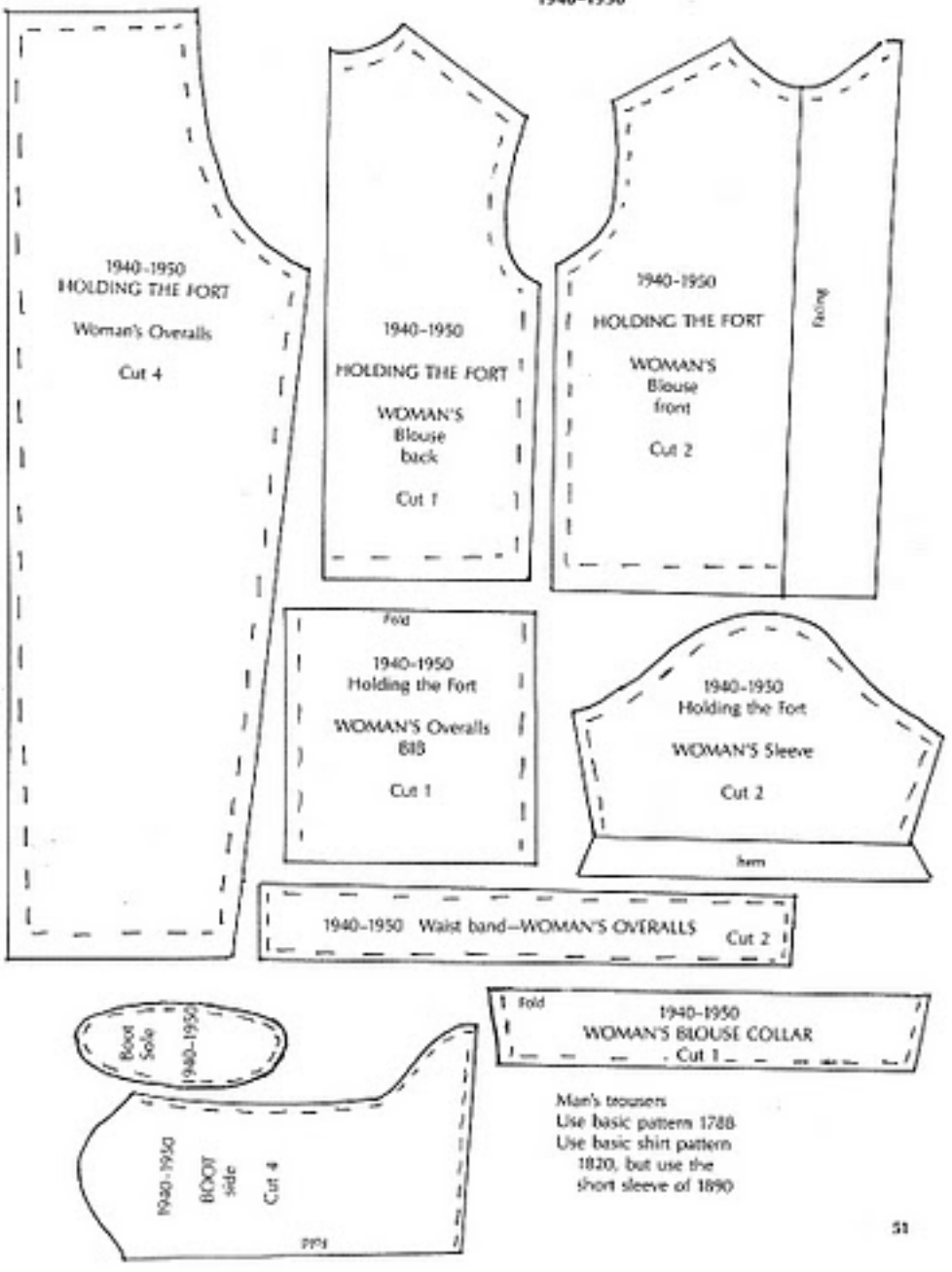
Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
Basic trousers (*see* 1780)	Pants (*see* 1920)
Basic shirt (*see* 1820 but with 2 short sleeves as 1870)	4 overall's leg pieces 1 overall bib 2 overall waistband
Hat (*see* 1930)	1 blouse back
4 boot sides	2 blouse fronts
2 boot soles	2 blouse sleeves 1 blouse collar 1 scarf bandana

33. JACKAROO 1940–1950

34. FACTORY WORKER 1940–1950

HOLDING THE FORT
1940–1950



Man's trousers
Use basic pattern 1788
Use basic shirt pattern
1820, but use the
short sleeve of 1890

Prosperity 1950–1960

It was peacetime again. The men and women who had survived the arduous years of war had returned home, and migrants from war-torn Europe were flooding into Australia. Manufacturing businesses were booming, often using the new mechanical and technological skills learnt during the war years, and labour was plentiful. Homes were being built in all cities and towns, and there was a 'baby boom'.

The male doll depicts the mechanic, the factory worker, the tradesman, all those that worked in factories etc. during these wonderful boom years of full employment.

The female doll is in the typical dress of the 1950s, often referred to as the 'New Look'. Material was plentiful, hems were longer and the full circle skirt, and maygar sleeves, were the current mode. The baby is dressed in the short baby dress—the start of more sensible clothes for babies in the Australian climate.

55. PROSPERITY—BABY 1950–1960

Prosperity male Because of the shape of the doll it is hard to make a proper pair of overalls of the boiler-suit type, so to give the same impression, a basic shirt (of 1820s pattern) and a basic pair of trousers can be made of navy head-cloth, and when the trousers are placed over the shirt, closely fitted before finishing off the back opening.

Prosperity female Sew shoulder seams of bodice then sew side seam, and hem sleeves. Sew panties as per general instructions. Cut out petticoat and skirt as per diagrams and baste the two together at the waist. Try bodice on doll and tack at bottom of overlapped front. Sew skirt to bodice right sides together. Turn right side out. If the doll you are using makes it difficult to put the dress on after sewing in this fashion, place bodice on doll, then place waist of skirt over bodice, right sides together and handsew top to bottom. Finish off bottom of petticoat and skirt with a fine hem or fabric glue.

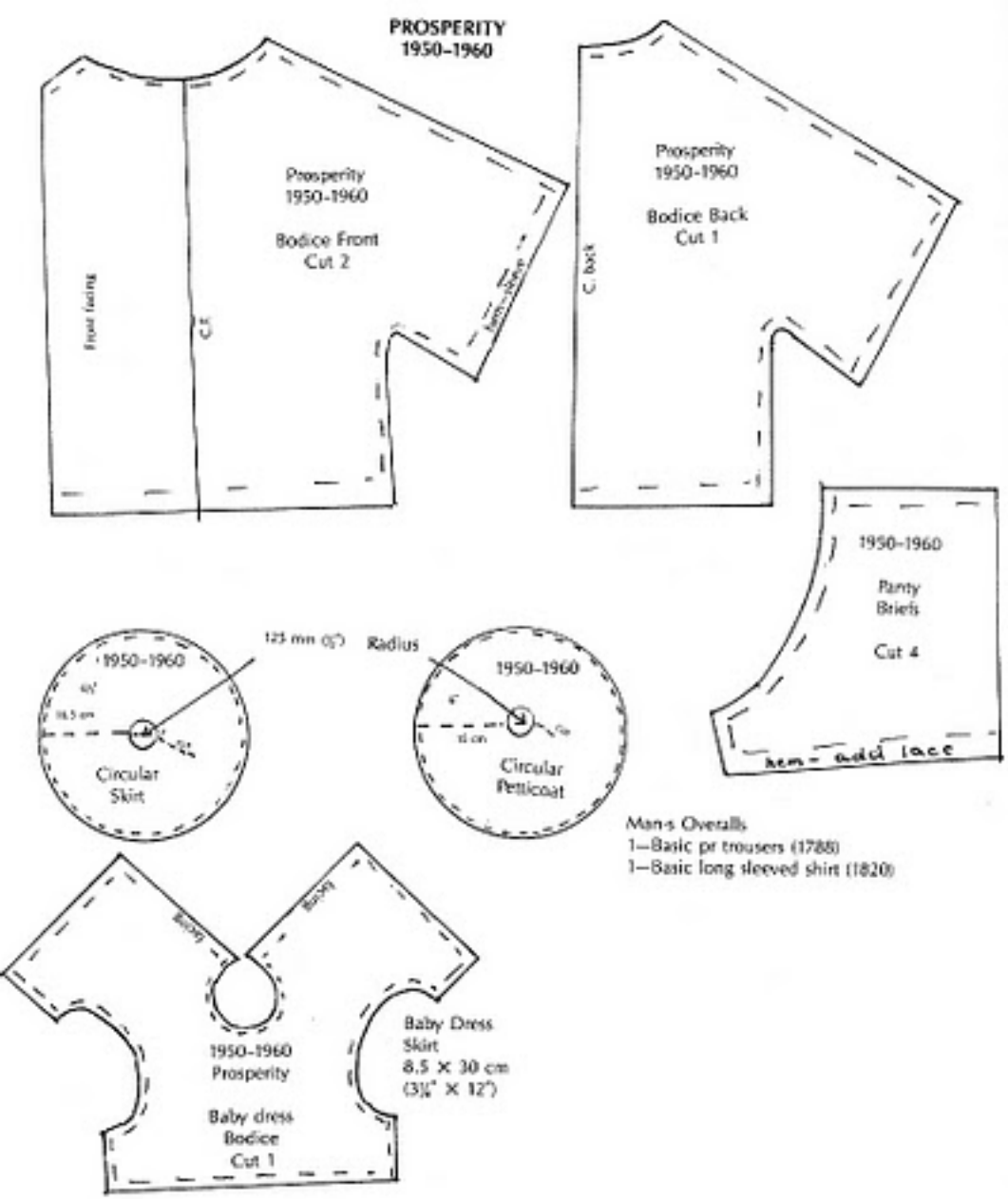
Baby Hem neck of bodice, and sew lace frill around edge. Turn back both back facings. Hem armholes and sew on lace. Sew side seams. Attach skirt to bodice as per general instructions. Bodice may be decorated with embroidery, and lace may be added to hem or as other decoration.

Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
Trousers (*see* 1788)	4 panties pieces
Shirt (see 1810)	2 front bodices
	1 back bodice
Baby	1 circular petticoat
1 dress bodice	1 circular skirt
1 skirt	

36. PROSPERITY—WORKER 1950–1960

37. PROSPERITY—'NEW LOOK' 1950–1960


PROSPERITY
1950–1960
Prosperity
1950–1960
Bodice Front
Cut 2
Front facing
C.F.
Prosperity
1950–1960
Bodice Back
Cut 1
C. back
1950–1960
Panty
Briefs
Cut 4
hem – add lace
1950–1960
Circular
Skirt
Radius
1950–1960
Circular
Petticoat
Man-s Overalls
1–Basic pr trousers (1788)
1–Basic long sleeved shirt (1820)
1950–1960
Prosperity
Baby dress
Bodice
Cut 1
Baby Dress
Skirt
8,5 × 30 cm
(3⅜" × 12")

Changing Attitudes 1960–1970

The young men and women of Australia (often born during the war years) were far more aware of the world, its cares and conflicts, through the medium of television. Many of their ideas were at cross purposes with the more staid principles of their elders. These were the years of protest marches, of placards, of hippies, and of changing attitudes within people themselves, which were reflected in their dress sense.

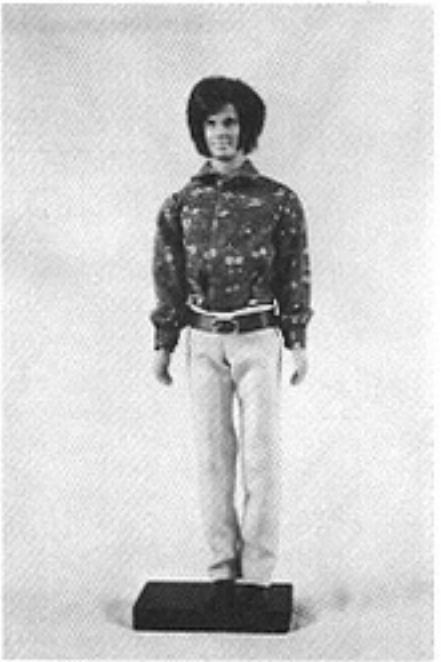
The male doll is wearing a version of the gaudy shirts (or sometimes tee shirts) worn with hipster trousers and desert boots. Women's clothes started off the decade with the 'sack'—a straight up and down style with no shape or make. The hemline shifted dramatically in the late 1960s and the female doll is portrayed wearing a version of the 'mini'.

Changing attitudes male Make shirt and trousers as per general instructions, making shirt out of gaudy fine patterned material. If a 'T' shirt is made, paint graffiti etc. on it. Make belt out of thick ribbon or braid and put on a wide buckle.

Changing attitudes female Join shoulder seams of dress. Join shoulder seams of facing or lining. Sew neck and armholes right sides facing. Turn right side out and sew side seams and back seam to triangle. Hem to necessary length. As applique designs were popular, either applique or paint design on front of dress. If you wish make a placard for one of them to carry.

Pattern pieces needed:

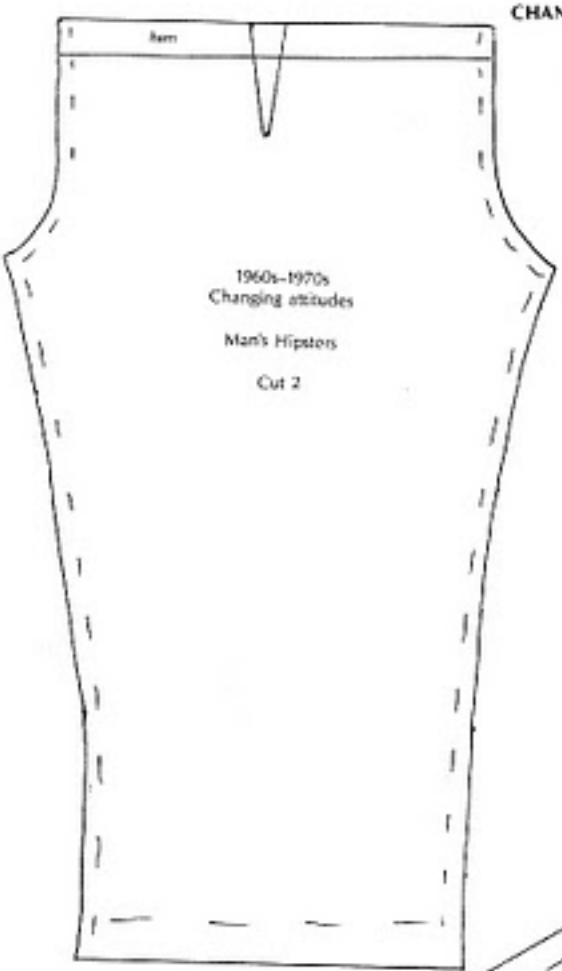
Male	*Female*
2 hipster pants pieces	Panty Briefs (*see* 1950)
1 basic shirt (*see* 1820)	1 short Petticoat if needed
	1 dress front
	1 dress facing
	2 dress backs
	2 dress facings

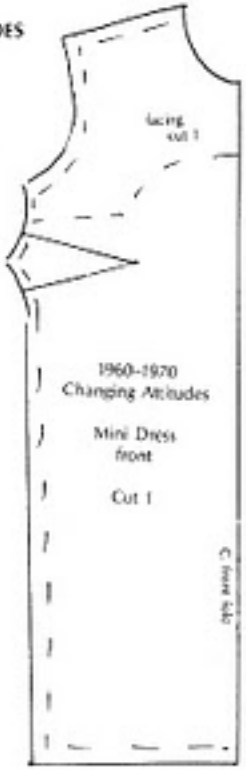


58. COLOURFUL SHIRT 1960–1970

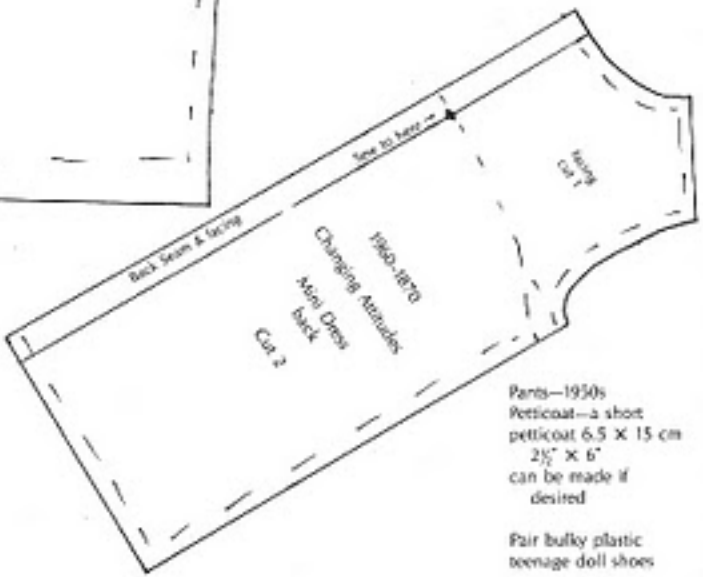
59. MINI-DRESS 1960–1970

CHANGING ATTITUDES
1960–1970





Man's Shirt—
as per 1820—cut collar narrower



Pants—1950s
Petticoat—a short petticoat 6.5 × 15 cm
2½" × 6"
can be made if desired

Pair bulky plastic teenage doll shoes

Colourful Years 1970–1980

Fashions kept on changing, sometimes subtly but often quite drastically. Men started to wear colours that up to now had never been thought of as masculine. Body shirts were 'in', as were flared trousers and bulky shoes.

The male doll is shown wearing versions of these clothes. Women's skirts were still short at the beginning of the decade, but when the Hot Pants craze swept Australia a midi shirt was worn over very short shorts for street wear. Associated with this craze were blouses with a paisley pattern in colours to complement the Hot Pants. The length of skirts stayed at the midi length while hot pants were 'in', but again rose to the very short level of the mini mini.

Colourful years male Make the flared trousers as per general instructions. Make body shirt from either knit fabric or cotton, making sure that when sewing side seams the fit is quite right on the doll. Make belt.

Colourful years female Make blouse as per general instructions. Make Hot Pants as per pantaloon instructions. Sew the six gores of the skirt together, leaving the last seam. Turn back facings on both front edges. Cut waistband to suit. Hem. Buy a pair of teenage doll boots to finish outfit.

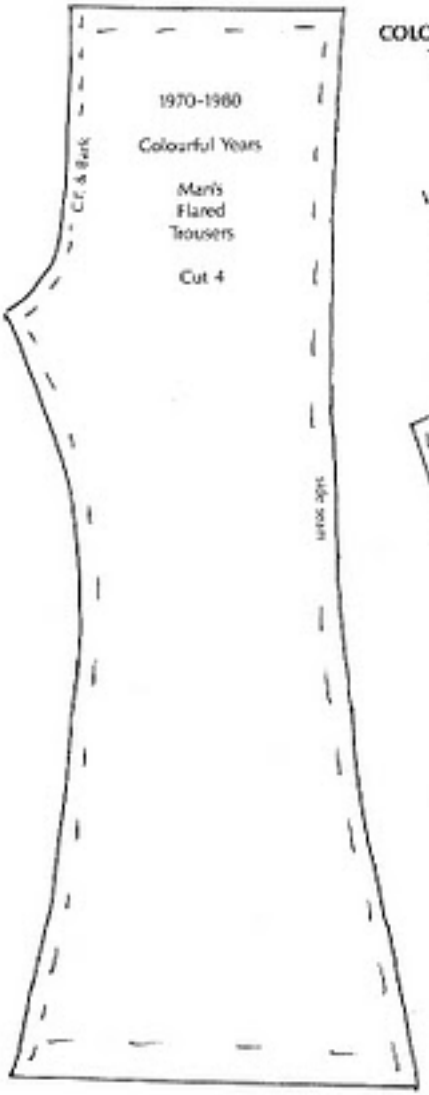
Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
4 trouser pieces	4 hot pants pieces
1 shirt (*see* 1820)	1 blouse back (*see* 1940)
	2 blouse fronts (*see* 1940)
	2 sleeves (*see* 1900)
	2 cuffs (*see* 1900)
	6 skirt gores
	1 skirt band

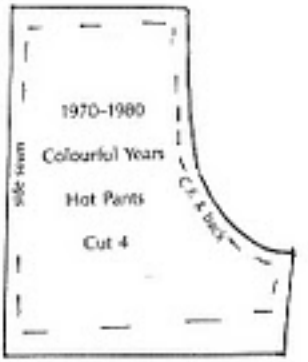
40. FLARED TROUSERS 1970–1980

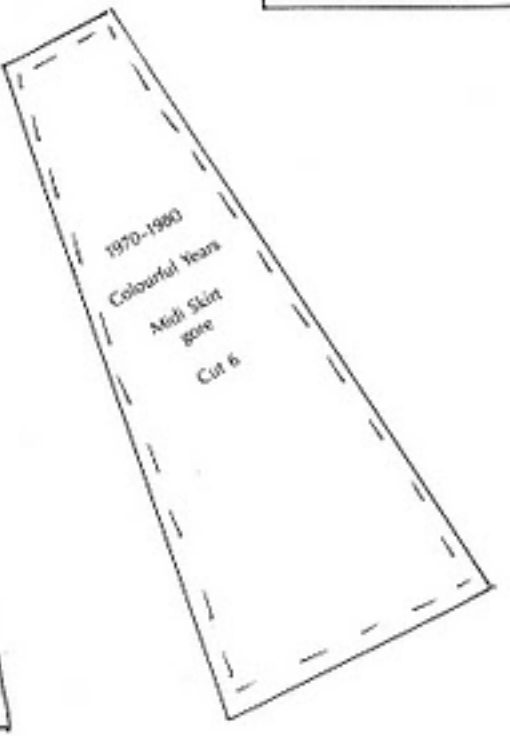
41. COLOURFUL YEARS—HOT PANTS 1970–1980

COLOURFUL YEARS
1970–1980



Woman's blouse
Back
Front use 1940s
Sleeve
Cuff use 1900





Man's Shirt—
As per 1820, but taking in much bigger side seams to give body shirt look

Great Outdoors 1980–1988

This is the decade that Australia first won and then lost the Americas Cup. So, to honour this feat by a sports-loving nation, two very sporty costumes are portrayed on the dolls.

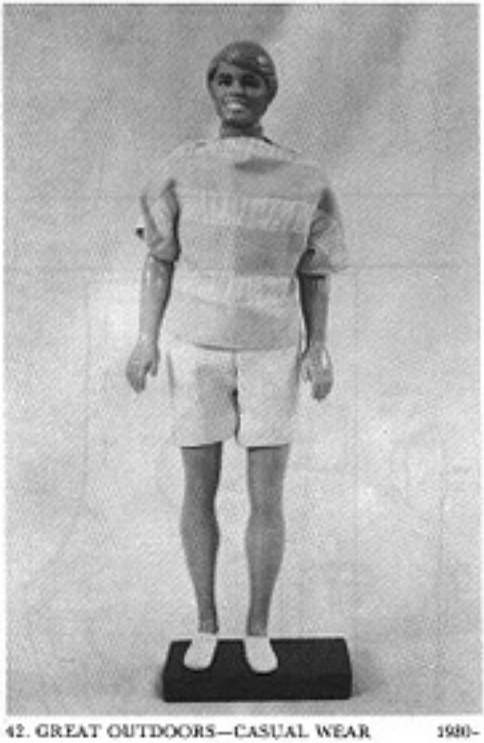
Outfits like these can be found on men and women anywhere in Australia—at beaches, barbecues, picnics, or just as general casual wear. Australians love the great outdoors, particularly at weekends, and dress to suit the climate, which ranges from temperate to sub-tropical.

Great outdoors male Make shorts as per general instructions for trousers. Sew shoulder seams of shirt. Sew side seams from elbow to waist. Turn back facing and hem sleeve and shirt. This sports shirt can be made of striped material or cotton knit, and if you wish you can draw your own designs on shirt.

Great outdoors female Make the woman's outfit exactly the same as the man's.

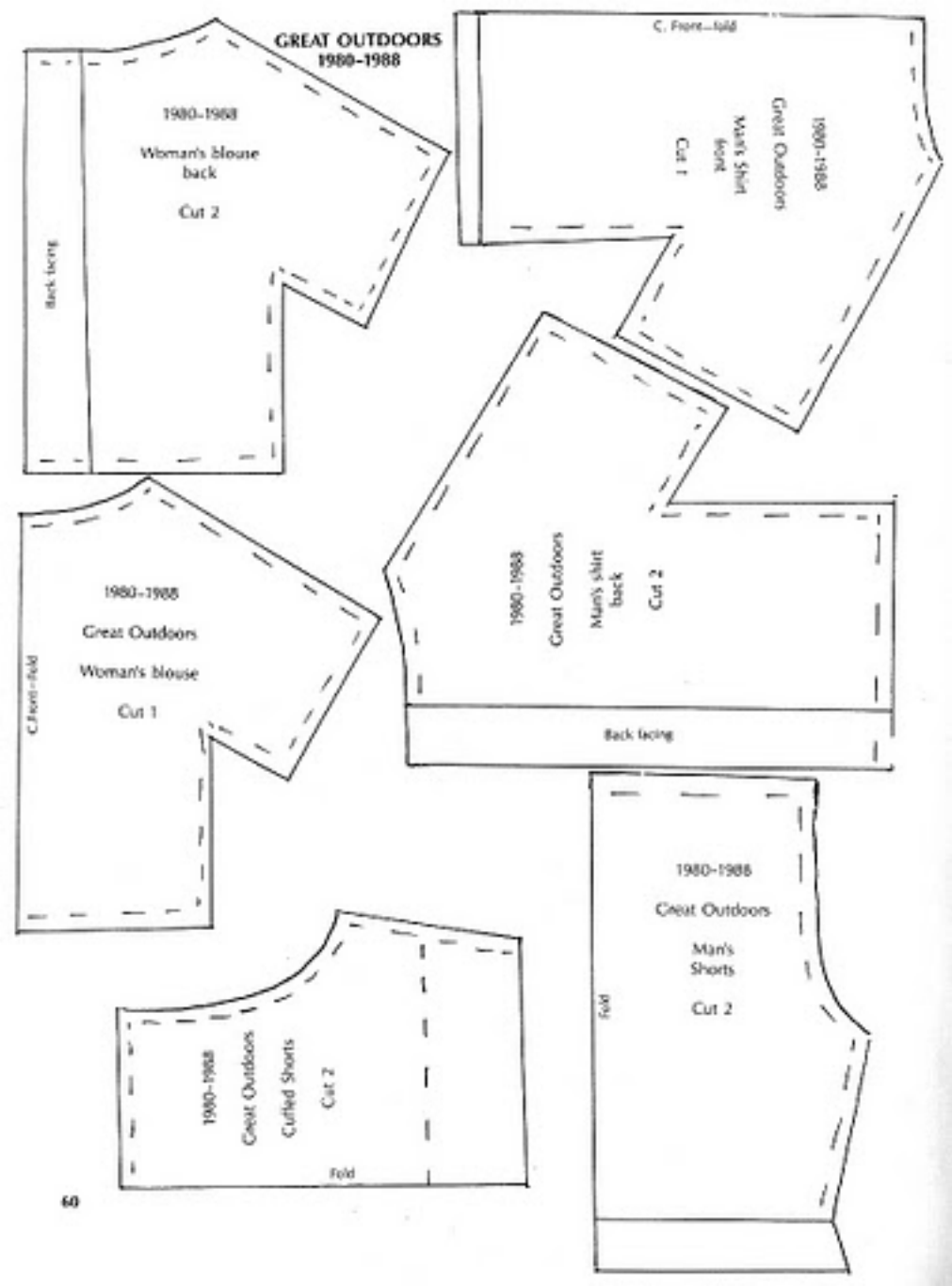
Pattern pieces needed:

Male	*Female*
1 shirt front	2 blouse backs
2 shirt backs	1 blouse front
2 shorts pieces	2 shorts pieces
1 pair white plastic shoes	1 pair of white plastic sports shoes

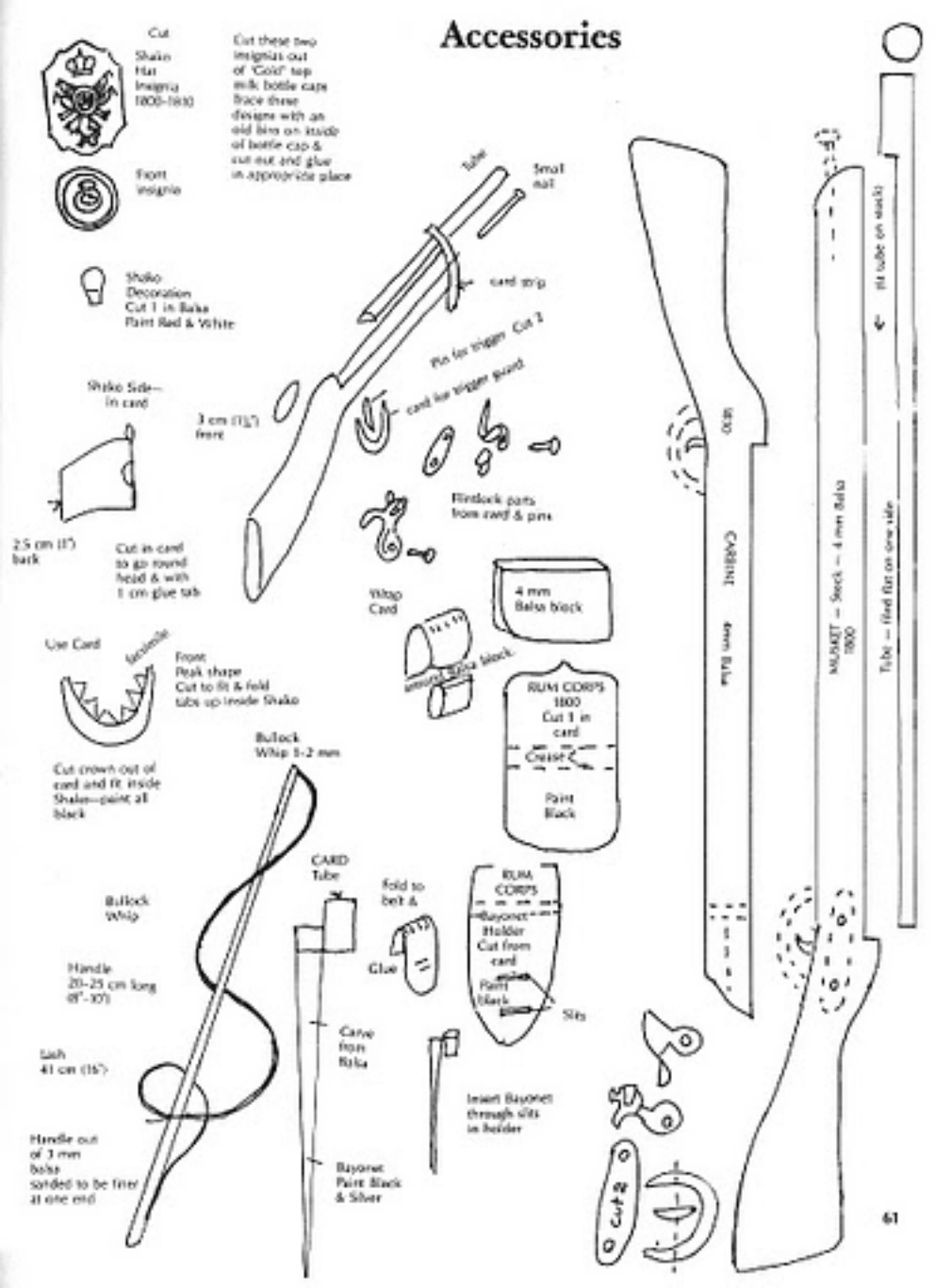


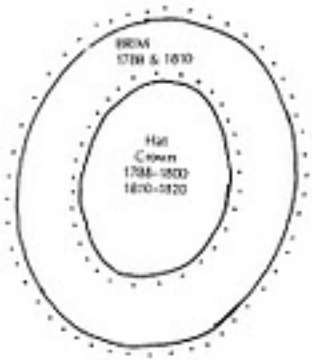
42. GREAT OUTDOORS—CASUAL WEAR 1980–

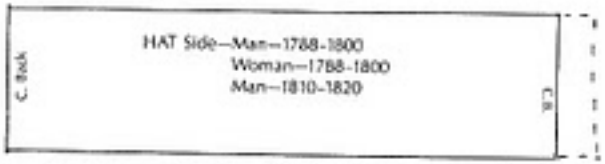
43. GREAT OUTDOORS—CASUAL WEAR 1980–


GREAT OUTDOORS
1980–1988
1980–1988
Woman's blouse
back
Cut 2
Back facing
C. Front—fold
1980–1988
Great Outdoors
Man's Shirt
front
Cut 1
1980–1988
Great Outdoors
Man's shirt
back
Cut 2
Back facing
1980–1988
Great Outdoors
Woman's blouse
Cut 1
C.Front—Fold
1980–1988
Great Outdoors
Man's
Shorts
Cut 2
Fold
1980–1988
Great Outdoors
Cuffed Shorts
Cut 2
Fold

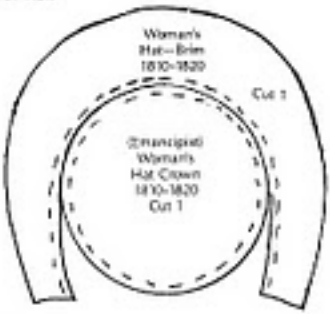
Accessories

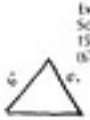






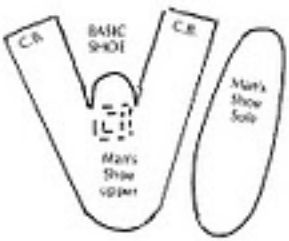
Cut Man's hat crown & brim to solid line
Cut Woman's hat crown & brim to dotted line to allow for hair

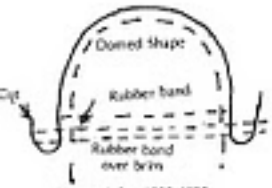




Glove—
1820-1830

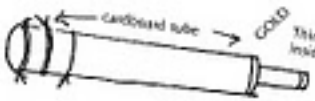
20 cm × 5 cm
(8" × 2")





Woman's hat 1820-1830
Trim with feather

Paint Gold



Extra thin
card wrapped
around tube

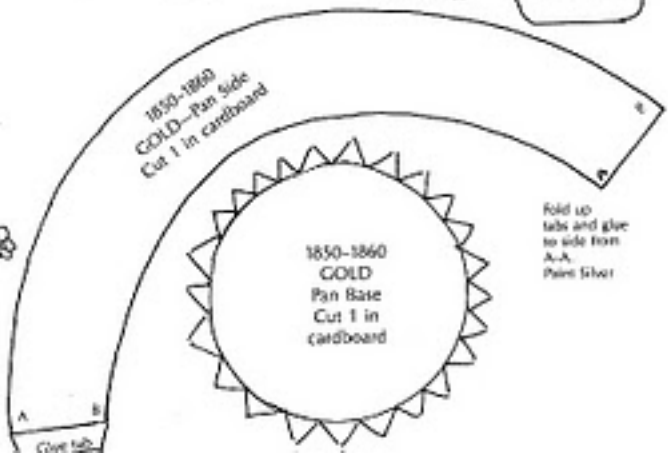
1820
Telescope
(Explorer)

LAW & ORDER—1830-1840

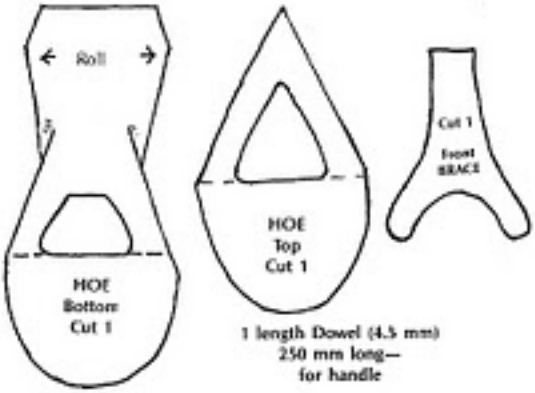
Paint edge
brown or black

WOMAN'S HAT—1840-1890

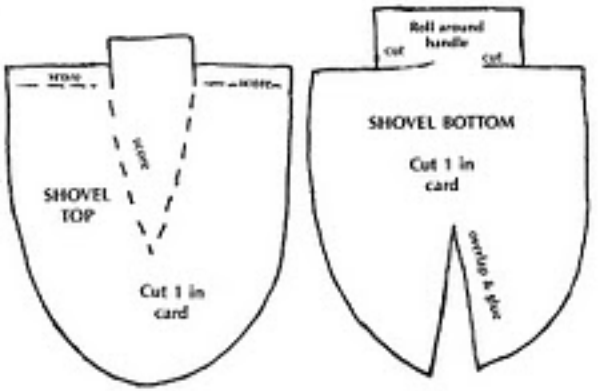
Take 3 pieces of neutral raffia straw & plait to length of 60 cm (24").
Wind & sew as per diagram
trim with ribbon rosettes



Fold up
tabs and glue
to side from
A–A
Paint Silver

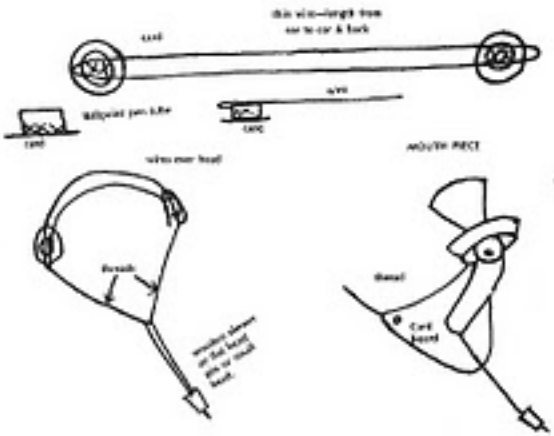


HOE—1810-1820 EMANCIPISTS
Cut the three pieces in cardboard
Bend both top and bottom pieces of hoe on dotted lines.
Place top over bottom & glue together—Roll bottom piece around length of dowel (handle)
Brace hoe with brace by glueing it onto front of completed hoe.
Trim. Paint hoe blade silver
Stain handle brown

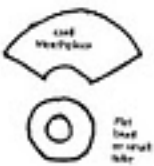


POSTHOLE SHOVEL
1870-1880 COMMUNICATION
Score the top of Shovel where shown. Bend two tabs near handle to the back. Roll top of Shovel bottom around handle. Glue top to bottom. Paint blade silver. Stain handle.

Handle—4.5 mm dowel—225 mm long



EAR PHONES
1870-1880
COMMUNICATION



Roll mouth piece to form funnel shape and poke through bead, attach to long thin macrame bead. Poke macrame bead, barely through cardboard breast piece and glue into place. Attach cord and plug as per earpiece.

Cabbage Tree Hat—Crochet Instructions

Abbreviations	English	American Equivalent
dc	double crochet	treble
ch	chain	chain

Materials: No. 1 Crochet hook; 1 Ball No. 20 Clarks Crochet Cotton in linen shade.

Work 6 chain and form into a ring.
Work 8 dc into 6 chain ring.
2nd round: *1 dc into 1st dc, 2 dc into next dc*, repeat *—* to end of round (12 dc).
3rd round: *work 1 dc into first 2 dc, work 2 dc into next dc*, repeat *—* to end of round (16 dc).
4th round: *work 1 dc into first 3 dc, work 2 dc into next dc*, repeat *—* to end of round (20 dc).
5th round: *work 1 dc into first 4 dc, work 2 dc into next dc*, repeat *—* to end of round (24 dc).
6th round: *work 1 dc into first 5 dc, work 2 dc into next dc*, repeat *—* to end of round (30 dc).
7th round: *work 1 dc into first 4 dc, work 2 dc into next dc*, repeat *—* to end of round (36 dc).
8th round: work 1 dc into every dc of previous row, (36 dc).
9th, 10th and 11th round: as 8th round.
12th round: *work 1 dc into first 5 dc, 2 dc into next dc*, repeat *—* to end of round (42 dc).
13th round: *work 1 dc into first 6 dc, 2 dc into next dc*, repeat *—* (48 dc).
14th round: *work 1 dc into first 7 dc, 2 dc into next dc*, repeat *—* (54 dc).
15th round: *work 1 dc into first 8 dc, 2 dc into next dc*, repeat *—* (60 dc).
16th round: *work 1 dc into first 9 dc, 2 dc into next dc*, repeat *—* (66 dc).

If you wish to make the hat brim wider, work as before, increasing by 1 dc before the 2 dc into next dc to end of round.

Cabbage Tree Hat

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AUSTRALIAN COSTUME 1788-1988

FOR TEEN DOLLS

Here is a collection of patterns of typical Australian costumes worn during our 200 years of history, eg. those worn by the convicts, the Rum Corps, soldiers and nurses in the World Wars and many more. The author has chosen a male and a female outfit with accessories to represent each of the 20 decades, adding some background information on dress for each period.

The designs for the patterns are authentic, yet simple enough to give an overall effect, and easy enough for anyone handy with a needle to make. There are clear instructions and same size patterns to fit 'Barbie' and 'Ken' dolls by 'MATTEL'. They could also be adapted for period costume for people. Each outfit features in both black & white and colour photographs.

Marjory Faingez is a collector of dolls and author of *Australian Dollmakers—A History*. She has held the office of President of the Brisbane Doll Society for several terms over the last ten years.

In 1980 her family opened Panaroo's Plaything—Doll & Toy Museum at Windsor, Brisbane with Marj as curator.

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AUSTRALIAN COSTUME 1788-1988

FOR TEEN DOLLS

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